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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

OFFICE OF MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th June, 1914.

No. 3069-M.—Intelligence having been received of the death of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Este, K.G., G.C.B., Court Mourning is ordered for one week from the 28th June 1914.

When attending Viceregal Lodge, ladies will appear in black and Officers in uniform will wear a crape band on the left arm.

By Command,

F. A. MAXWELL, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 3rd July, 1914.

No. 957.—Sir Frank C. Gates, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 17th April 1914.

JAILS.

The 3rd July, 1914.

No. 163.—The services of Captain P. K. Tarapore, Indian Medical Service, Superintendent, Central Jail, Mandalay, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Jail Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 29th June, 1914.

No. 995.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 527, sub-section (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the criminal case, King-Emperor *versus* James Patrick Roche, accused under sections 170 and 409, Indian Penal Code, from the Court of the Western Sub-divisional Magistrate, Rangoon, to that of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

MEDICAL.

The 1st July, 1914.

No. 447.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Macrae, M.B., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon of Coorg, is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough for one year in continuation, with effect from the 1st September 1914, or the subsequent date on which it is availed of.

The Home Department Notification no. 246, dated the 14th May 1914, is hereby cancelled.

POLICE.

The 29th June, 1914.

No. 553.—The appointment of Captain H. Mullaly, 9th Gurkha Rifles, to the Burma Military Police, published in the Home Department Notification no. 261, dated the 16th April 1914, is hereby cancelled.

The 30th June, 1914.

No. 558.—The services of Major A. W. H. Lee, 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma, for employment as Commandant in the Burma Military Police, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

PORT BLAIR.

The 3rd July, 1914.

No. 229.—Captain R. H. Anderson, I.A., Commandant and District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for three months and leave for one year on medical certificate, with effect from the 10th May 1914.

No. 232.—The services of Captain R. H. Anderson, 11th Lancers, Commandant and District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 10th August 1914.

No. 234.—Mr. A. V. Saunders, Inspector of Police, Port Blair, held charge of the appointment of Commandant and District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair, from the 10th May 1914 to the 10th June 1914, both days included, in addition to his own duties.

No. 237.—Captain H. W. Rowlandson, 82nd Punjabis, is appointed Commandant and District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair, with effect from the 11th June 1914.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th June, 1914.

No. 1411-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. George Keith Walker as Consul for Belgium at Madras.

The 30th June, 1914.

No. 1414-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Ch. Barret as Acting Consul for Spain at Bombay, *vice* Don Jose de Meana Y Martinez deceased.

No. 1444-Est. A.—The undermentioned officer has been selected as a probationer for the Political Department of the Government of India, and is posted temporarily as Assistant to His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, Kerman, with effect from the 6th June 1914 :—

Lieutenant T. C. W. Fowle—40th Pathans.

No. 1450-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Kennion, of the Political Department, is granted six weeks' privilege leave, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th June 1914.

No. 1451-Est. A.—Major W. J. Keen, of the Political Department, is posted, on return from leave, as Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral, with effect from the 8th June 1914.

No. 1452-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Minchin, D.S.O., of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 22 days, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th June 1914.

No. 1453-Est. A.—Mr. J. H. R. Fraser, of the Political Department, is posted as Divisional and Sessions Judge, Derajat, with effect from the 10th June 1914.

The 1st July, 1914.

No. 1064-I.-C.—The following list of officers exercising political functions under the control of Local Governments who are entitled to wear the uniform prescribed under the orders contained in the Notification by the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 445 (Public), dated the 17th April 1914, is published for general information :—

Officers and appointments.	Uniform to be worn.
MADRAS.	
1. Resident in Travancore and Cochin ...	Third class as shown in the "Description of civil uniform" appended. Fifth class as shown in the "Description of civil uniform" appended.
2. Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin	
BOMBAY.	
1. Agent for Sardars of the Deccan ...	Third class as shown in the "Description of civil uniform" appended.
2. (a) Members of the Indian Civil Service other than the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar serving temporarily in the Bombay Political Department, if serving as Political Agents.	
(b) Political Agent, Rewa Kantha ...	Fifth class as shown in the "Description of civil uniform" appended.
3. Members of the Indian Civil Service serving temporarily in the Bombay Political Department, if serving as Political Assistants.	
4. Assistant Commissioner in Sind ...	

Officers and appointments.	Uniform to be worn.
<p>NOTE 1.—Officers who are not on the permanent graded list of the Bombay Political Department and who are appointed as special Political Agents in charge of first class Native States in Bombay when under management, or during a minority, may wear the third class uniform, and those so appointed in charge of second class States, fifth class uniform.</p> <p>2.—The possession of civil uniform by any of the above-mentioned officers is optional.</p>	
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	
1. Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States ...	Third class as shown in the "Description of civil uniform" appended.
PUNJAB.	
1. Political Agent, Bahawalpur Agency ...	Third class as shown in the "Description of civil uniform" appended.
2. Deputy Commissioner, Simla, and Superintendent, Hill States.	
2. Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan ...	
BURMA.	
1. Deputy Commissioners, Bhamo, Myitkyina, Upper Chindwin, Ruby Mines, Mandalay, Salween and Putao Districts, and Deputy Commissioner of the Hill District of Arakan.	Third class as shown in the "Description of civil uniform" appended.
2. Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States, and Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	
3. Superintendent, Chin Hills ...	
4. Assistant* Superintendent in the Shan States	Fifth class as shown in the "Description of civil uniform" appended.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	
1. Political Agent, Chattisgarh Feudatory States...	Third class as shown in the "Description of civil uniform" appended.
ASSAM.	
1. Political Agent, Manipur ...	Third class as shown in the "Description of civil uniform" appended.

* Uniform is not obligatory in the case of Assistant Superintendents who are not Assistant Commissioners.

DESCRIPTION OF CIVIL UNIFORM.

FULL DRESS.

(Extract from the publication entitled "Dress worn at Court," Edition 1912.)

Coat for 1st and 2nd classes.—Blue cloth, single-breasted, stand collar. The collar and gauntlet cuffs are of black velvet, and the pocket flaps of blue cloth. Nine buttons up the front showing between the two embroidered edges (which are made to hook), two at the waist behind, and two at the bottom of the back skirts. White silk linings. A white collar may be worn inside the collar of the coat.

Gold oakleaf embroidery on the fronts as follows :—

1st class not more than five inches wide, and the 2nd class not more than four inches wide at the base of each front, but to broaden across the chest according to figure.

The embroidery on the cuffs should not exceed the following widths :—1st class, five inches; 2nd class, four inches. The 1st class has a purl edging and the 2nd a saw edge.

The collar, pocket flaps, back, skirts, back skirts and side edges are also embroidered.

Buttons.—Gilt, mounted, the Royal Arms with supporters.

Hat.—1st class. Black beaver cocked hat, black silk cockade. Treble gold bullion loop and tassels with hangers. Hangers now take the form of ornaments fixed on the top of the tassels, which do not drop. White ostrich feather border.

2nd class. As above, with double gold bullion loop, gold tassels without hangers.

3rd, 4th and 5th classes. As above, with plaited gold bullion loop and black ostrich feather border. No tassels.

Breeches.—White kerseymere with three covered buttons at the knees.

Hose.—White silk.

Shoes.—Black patent leather.

Sword.—Of Regulation pattern with black scabbard and gilt mountings.

Sword Knot.—Gold lace strap with bullion tassel.

Sword Belt.—White web, with white cloth frog.

Buckles (knee and shoe).—Gilt, Rose, Shamrock and Thistle pattern.

Gloves.—White.

LEVÉE DRESS.

(Extract from the same publication.)

Coat.—Blue cloth, single breasted, stand collar. The collar and gauntlet cuffs are of black velvet, and pocket flaps of blue cloth. Nine buttons up to the front (to button), and two at the waist behind, and two at the bottom of the back skirts. Black silk linings and a black silk stock at the front of the neck. A white collar may be worn inside the coat.

Buttons.—Gilt, mounted, the Royal Arms (without supporters), surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

The 1st and 2nd classes have gold embroidery on the collar, cuffs, pocket flaps, and between the buttons at the waist behind, as on the full dress coat.

The 3rd and 4th classes have embroidery with a saw edge on the collar, cuffs, back, and pocket flaps. The embroidery on the cuffs of the 3rd class is three inches wide, and on the cuffs of the 4th class two inches wide. The 5th class has an edging of purl embroidery on the collar, cuffs, and pocket flaps only, and a narrow row of embroidery at the base of the collar.

Trousers.—Blue cloth, with gold oakleaf lace on the side seams.

The width of lace as follows :—

1st and 2nd classes, 2½ inches.

3rd and 4th classes, 2 inches.

5th class, 1 inch.

Boots.—Plain, military, patent leather.

Hat.—

Sword.—

Sword Knot.—

Sword Belt.—A blue cloth frog is worn with Levée Dress.

Gloves.—White.

} The same as for Full Dress.

For Mourning.—A black crape band, 3½ inches wide, worn above the elbow on the left arm.

NOTE.—(i) The Full Dress coat of the 3rd, 4th and 5th classes is the same as the Levée Dress coat prescribed for the same classes.

(ii) On certain ceremonial occasions in England Full Dress is sometimes worn with trousers, viz., at Royal Weddings and when His Majesty opens Parliament. It may similarly be so worn in India when specially ordered.

The two classes of uniform should be worn on the following occasions, respectively :—

Full Dress.—State Balls and Drawing Rooms, and all State ceremonies in the evening at which ladies are present.

Levée Dress.—State dinners, Levees, and official arrivals and departures.

(iii) The hat described under Full Dress should not be worn in the day-time; but the helmet described under Undress below.

UNDRESS—(Morning).

Coat.—Blue cloth frock with black silk lining; black velvet collar and cuffs, and gilt mounted buttons of Royal Arms (without supporters), surmounted by the Imperial Crown. Three buttons on each side of coat, four on cuffs, two at waist behind, none at bottom of back skirts.

Waistcoat.—White marcella, single-breasted, with five or six small buttons as above.

Hat.—Helmet, white Wolsley regulation, with white top button, and white silk *pagri* with gold fringe. Gilt chin-chain, lined with white leather, with rose-hook fixed on first seam of crown from centre of back on right side about three inches from centre of top button, according to sealed pattern.

Overalls.—Blue cloth, with gold oakleaf lace one inch wide, straps and gilt swan-necked spurs.

Sword.—Mameluke pattern. Brass scabbard.

Sword Belt.—One and a half inches wide. Lining of red Morocco leather. Sling Russia leather one inch wide on red Morocco leather, covered with gold oakleaf lace.

Forage Cap.—As for staff officers in the Army, blue cloth with gold embroidered peak on black patent leather, and band of gold oakleaf lace $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide round the cap. The cap to be fitted with a removable white pique cover, which should always be worn.

Great Coat and Cape.—Blue milled cloth. Double-breasted, two rows of gilt buttons down front, six in each row. Stand and fall collar of black velvet, four inches deep with fly to cover band of cape. Loose round cuffs six inches deep, pockets at sides with flaps. Two openings at side-seams, with pointed flap 11 inches long, and three gilt buttons. Sword slit on left side. Opening behind about 25 inches long, and a gusset extending to bottom with a tab and button to close it when worn on foot. Cloth back strap with gilt buckle, two inches wide to confine the coat at waist. Cape of same cloth as coat. Four medium gilt buttons down front to fasten at neck with small strap and buckle. Lined black.

N. B.—The great coat may be worn without the cape, at option.

Boots.—Plain Wellington.

Spurs.—Box, brass, swan-necked.

Gloves.—White dogskin.

Note.—The helmet described above should be worn with Full Dress and Levée Dress in the day time and not the hat prescribed under Full Dress.

Officers who provide themselves with Undress uniform need not, unless they so desire, also provide themselves with the great coat and cape described in these Regulations.

MESS DRESS.

Coat.—Blue cloth evening coat, black lining. Velvet collar and cuffs. Facings, plain black silk. Buttons as in Morning Undress, three on each side of coat, two at waist behind, four on cuffs, none at bottom of back skirts.

Waistcoat.—White marcella, single-breasted, without collar, with three or four small buttons as above.

Trousers.—Plain black cloth.

HOT WEATHER UNIFORM.

Patrol Coat.—White cotton drill, stand and fall collar fastened with one hook and eye. Five gilt medium buttons down front, two patch breast pockets with box plait, one inch wide in centre and pointed flaps with small gilt button in each. Sleeves plain with pointed cuffs, five inches high at point and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches behind.

Rank will be designated by shoulder cords and number of buttons on cuffs as follows :—

Shoulder Cords.—Of gold wire Lancer shoulder strap cord, on each shoulder.

For Lieutenant-Governors and Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General.—4 cords twisted.

For officers entitled to wear 3rd class uniform—2 cords twisted.

For officers entitled to wear 5th class uniform—2 cords straight.

Buttons on cuffs.—For Lieutenant-Governors and Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General—4 buttons.

For officers entitled to wear 3rd class uniform—3 buttons.

For officers entitled to wear 5th class uniform—2 buttons.

Overalls.—White cotton drill overalls with black leather foot straps.

Buttons.—Lieutenant-Governors and Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General wear gilt mounted buttons with the Royal Arms, with supporters. The buttons to be worn with the 3rd and 5th classes of uniform should be gilt mounted bearing the Royal Arms, without supporters, surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

Helmet, boots, spurs, forage cap, sword and sword belt.—As for Undress. Belt to be worn under the coat.

NOTE.—This uniform will be worn in substitution either for the Full Dress or Undress uniform during such periods of the year as the Local Government may prescribe. Local Governments are authorised to declare that officers need not provide themselves with it unless an occasion arises when they will require it. When the uniform is worn as Full Dress, medals and decorations will be worn. When it is worn as Undress, ribbons only will be worn. No separate Mess Dress is prescribed for the hot weather.

No 1071-I. B.—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore has ceded to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within his State which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Quilon-Trivandrum Extension of the Tinnevely-Quilon (Travancore) Railway (including all lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes) and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands:

In exercise of such power and jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the said lands:—

- (1) The aforesaid lands shall be deemed to be part of the Tangasseri taluk of the Anjengo district.
- (2) All laws for the time being in force in the Anjengo district of the Madras Presidency shall be deemed to be in force in the said lands.
- (3) The Governor in Council of Fort St. George and all officers subordinate to the Government of Madras who for the time being exercise authority within the Tangasseri taluk of the Anjengo district shall exercise the like authority within the said lands:

Provided that the superintendence of the police within the said lands shall, under the general control and superintendence of the Inspector-General of Police of the Madras Presidency, be vested in the Superintendent of Railway Police appointed in this behalf by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George who shall exercise throughout the said lands all the powers of a District Superintendent within the meaning of the Madras District Police Act, 1859 (XXIV of 1859).

- (4) All courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the Tangasseri taluk of the Anjengo district shall have the like jurisdiction within the said lands.

No. 1072 I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made in the schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April 1913, applying the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and of the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905 (IV of 1905), to railway lands in certain Native States, namely:—

After the entry relating to the Tinnevely-Quilon Railway of the South Indian Railway system, the following shall be added, namely:—

Quilon-Trivandrum extension.	Travancore.	The Government of Madras.

No. 1421-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. William Milne as acting Vice-Consul for Norway at Bassein, during the absence of Mr. J. McCracken.

The 2nd July, 1914.

No. 1433-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. S. Walker as acting Vice-Consul for Spain at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. W. Archbald.

No. 1445-G.—Captain R. L. Birdwood, of the Political Department, is placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 21st June 1914.

No. 1473-Est. A.—Mr. J. M. Ashcroft, Assistant Master in the Mayo College at Ajmer, is granted special leave for four months, combined with the College vacation of two months, with effect from the 1st May 1914, under Articles 277 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1476-Est. A.—Captain G. F. W. Anson, of the Political Department, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, with effect from the 10th June 1914.

No. 1430-Est. A.—*Corrigendum.*—In Foreign and Political Department Notification No. 620-Est. A., dated the 9th April 1914, posting Lieutenant-Colonel Benn as Political Agent, Maskat, for "5th March 1914" read "4th March 1914".

The 3rd July 1914.

No. 1460-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Andrew Dalziel Cowan as acting Vice-Consul for Norway at Moulmein, during the absence of Mr. J. J. A. Shaw.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 30th June, 1914.

No. 854-F. E.—Mr. H. R. Jones, Chief Superintendent, Class II, has been appointed to officiate in Class I with effect from the 31st May 1914 and during the absence on leave of Mr. J. W. Pringle.

No. 855-F. E.—Mr. J. H. Egan, an officer of the Indian Finance Department, attached to the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th June 1914.

The 3rd July, 1914.

No. 863-F. E.—Mr. M. Subrahmanyam, Assistant Accountant General, Madras, has been granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 18th June 1914.

No. 864-F. E.—Mr. W. D. Woollam, officer on Special Duty in the office of the Controller of Currency, has been granted privilege leave for 3 months with effect from the 23rd June 1914.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd July, 1914.

No. 18.—The services of Mr. P. V. Chance, Assistant Engineer, Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, with effect from the date on which he reports himself for duty at Delhi.

R. P. RUSSELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 29th June, 1914.

No. 5247-69.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification in this Department No. 212-C., dated the 22nd December 1913, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy in any language of a paper called the "Ghadr" (mutiny) or "Hindustan Ghadr" published at San Francisco, United States of America.

The 4th July, 1914.

No. 5561-71.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, for the corresponding item of entry No. 3 in the Notification of the Government of India in this Department No. 10813-128, dated the 20th December 1913, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuations.		Duty.
			Rs.	A.	
3.	• • • •				
	Almonds (kagazi) { Persian ...	cwt.	70	0	Five per cent.
	{ European ...	cwt.	50	0	Five per cent.
	* • • •				

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 4th July, 1914.

No. 5374-20.—The following promotions are sanctioned *vice* Mr. C. Streatfeild-James, granted furlough for twenty-three days, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th March 1914:—

Mr. H. S. Styan, Director of Telegraphs, 2nd class, to act temporarily in the grade of Rs. 2,250, from the 26th March 1914 to the 17th April 1914.

Mr. R. T. Gibbs, Director of Telegraphs, 3rd class, to act temporarily in the grade of Rs. 2,000, from the 26th March 1914 to the 17th April 1914.

Mr. W. S. Sharpe, Superintendent of Telegraphs and Director of Telegraphs, 4th class, temporary, to be Director of Telegraphs, 3rd class, temporary, from the 26th to the 31st March 1914.

Mr. M. A. Thompson, Superintendent of Telegraphs, to act temporarily in the grade of Rs. 1,500, from the 26th March 1914 to the 17th April 1914.

The following promotions are sanctioned with effect from the 18th April 1914 *vice* Mr. Streatfeild-James, permitted to retire:—

Mr. H. S. Styan, Deputy Director General of Telegraph Traffic, to be promoted permanently to the grade of Rs. 2,250.

Mr. J. M. Coode, Director, Telegraph Engineering, to be promoted permanently to the grade of Rs. 2,000.

Mr. H. C. A. Goodall, officiating Postmaster-General, Burma Circle, to be promoted permanently to the grade of Rs. 1,750.

Mr. L. Truninger, C. I. E., on leave, to be promoted permanently to the grade of Rs. 1,500.

Mr. H. C. A. Goodall, officiating Postmaster-General, Burma Circle, is appointed to act temporarily in the grade of Rs. 2,000, with effect from the 18th April 1914, during the absence, on leave of Mr. H. E. Chappel, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Mayston, Director, Telegraph Engineering, continues to act temporarily in the grade of Rs. 1,750, from the 18th April 1914 *vice* Mr. Goodall.

Mr. W. S. Sharpe, Director of Telegraph Engineering, is appointed to act temporarily in the grade of Rs. 1,200, with effect from the 1st April 1914 *vice* Mr. Mayston.

Mr. M. A. Thompson, Deputy Postmaster-General, Traffic, continues to act temporarily in the grade of Rs. 1,500, from the 18th April 1914 *vice* Mr. Truninger.

INDUSTRIES.

The 4th July, 1914.

No. 5486-6.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor-General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association to appoint Mr. T. L. Row, of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Company, Calcutta, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. W. O. Grazebrook.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 4th July, 1914.

No. 5520-2.—In supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in this Department No. 3008-2, dated the 25th April 1914, Mr. W. J. Ward, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, was granted privilege leave for nineteen days from the 21st May to the 8th June 1914, both days inclusive.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SANITARY.

Simla, the 2nd July, 1914.

No. 1238.—The following officers are appointed permanently [to the] Bacteriological Department, with effect from the 14th February 1914 :—

1. Captain E. C. Hodgson, I.M.S.
2. Captain W. D. H. Stevenson, M.B., I.M.S.
3. Captain J. Taylor, M.D., I.M.S.
4. Captain H. W. Acton, I.M.S.
5. Captain J. Morison, M.B., I.M.S.
6. Captain F. W. Cragg, M.D., I.M.S.
7. Captain J. A. Cruickshank, M.B., I.M.S.
8. Captain R. E. Wright, M.B., I.M.S.

No. 1239.—The following officers are appointed to the Bacteriological Department substantively *pro tempore*, with effect from the 14th February 1914 :—

- Captain J. H. Horne, M.B., I.M.S.
 Captain R. Knowles, I.M.S.
 Captain H. C. Brown, M.B., I.M.S.

No. 1241.—Captain R. A. Needham, M.B., I.M.S., is confirmed in the appointment of Health Officer, Simla, with effect from the 14th February 1914.

The 4th July, 1914.

No. 1263.—The papers noted in the margin are published for general information in continuation of those published under the Department of Education Notification, no. 836, dated the 20th May 1913, (*vide* pages 518-524 of Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 24th May 1913).

From the Government of Bombay, no. 3097, dated the 21st April 1914, and enclosures.

To Local Governments and Administrations, nos. 1136-1147-Sanitary, dated the 20th June 1914.

From the Government of Bombay, no. 3097, dated the 21st April 1914, and enclosures.

No. 3097, dated Bombay Castle, the 21st April 1914.

From—J. L. RIEU, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Sanitary).

I am directed to refer to the telegram from the Government of India, no. 689 (Sanitary), dated the 28th

Sany. A., June 1913, nos. 5 49.

April 1913, requesting that the Government

of Bombay will take steps to ascertain publicly the feeling of the Mahomedan community of the Presidency, and especially of the Haj Committee, with regard to the proposals relating to the conduct of the Haj pilgrim traffic contained in their letter no. 2896, dated the 11th April 1913.

2. In reply, I am to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying synopsis of the opinions elicited through the Collectors and Political Agents and, in the case of Bombay City, through the Commissioner of Police from the various Mussalman Anjumans and Associations and the local leaders and influential members of the Mahomedan community in the several districts and political agencies of the Presidency and in Bombay itself. The synopsis contains also a statement of the views of the Haj Committee.

3. I am to state that, after the opinions thus obtained had been considered, this Government thought it advisable to hold an informal conference with a small number of the leading representatives of the Mussalman community for the purpose of the frank and full discussion of the whole question. The conference was held on the 31st July last under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill. I am to submit herewith a copy of the notes taken of the discussion.

4. In accordance with the intention expressed at the close of the proceedings of the Committee, the opinions elicited in the course of the discussion, together with those referred to in paragraph 2 above, were communicated to Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin Syed Mian Kadri, Collector of West Khandesh, who had recently vacated the post of Oriental Translator to Government and who may be regarded as adequately representing the more enlightened and advanced section of the Mahomedan community of the Presidency proper, with a request that he would state his personal views with regard to the several objections urged against the proposals of this Government and would make any suggestions or recommendations that he might think proper for dealing with the problem of the Haj pilgrim traffic. I am to submit for the information of the Government of India a copy of the note which has been received from him in response to this reference.

5. On a consideration of the recommendations embodied in Mr. Kadri's note this Government entered into communication with Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company with a view to ascertaining whether they were prepared to fall in with the principal feature of those recommendations, namely, the substitution of an optional for a compulsory return-ticket system, combined with a tariff in which the rates for the return passage were so preponderatingly favourable as to provide a very strong inducement to the pilgrims to purchase return tickets, and, if so, what scale of maximum rates they were prepared to quote. The opportunity was also taken of discussing with them the more important of the objections urged against the original proposals with a view to discovering what, if any, means they could suggest for overcoming the difficulties on which they were based.

6. The representative of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company, with whom these questions were discussed, was not in a position to give any definite reply regarding the new proposals until he had referred the matter to his Home firm. The Governor in Council has now, however, received the firm's reply to

these proposals, and, having also had an opportunity of watching events connected with the recent outward pilgrim season, is in a position to present his views on the objections that have been urged against the original scheme and to formulate certain revised proposals as the result of the discussions that have taken place.

7. In the first place, I am to observe that the most striking point which emerges from the large body of opinion collected from all parts of the Presidency is the apparent absence of any general or emphatic opposition to the principle of the compulsory return ticket system. Mahomedan opinion on this side of India would appear to have undergone a very considerable transformation in regard to this question since the discussions of 1908. Another noteworthy point is that

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the opposition to the grant of a monopoly of the pilgrim traffic to a single shipping company, and that, too, one controlled by a European firm, is apparently by no means so strong as might have been anticipated. On the whole, it may be said that, so far as any conclusions can be formed from these opinions, the original proposals of this Government have met with a more favourable reception than could have been expected. The points of objection, where there is objection, have reference for the most part to matters of detail, such, for instance, as the alleged costliness of the rates proposed, the shortness of the period during which a speedy return passage is guaranteed, and the absence of provision for the refund of the value of the return-half of a ticket in the case of pilgrims returning to India by another route. In fact, the objections are, generally speaking, such as could, to a considerable extent, if not entirely, be met by a modification of the scheme in certain of its subsidiary features.

8. This view of the attitude of the Mahomedan community towards the scheme must, however, be largely discounted by the results of the conference with its leading representatives, which give proof of so determined and uncompromising an antagonism to the main principle underlying the scheme, namely, that of compulsion in the matter of return tickets, that it would be in vain to expect that the adoption of the scheme, even if the practical difficulties incidental to the latter could be met in an entirely adequate and satisfactory fashion, should proceed without incurring the danger of provoking considerable popular opposition and resentment. This antagonism may, not improbably, be due to influences originating outside this Presidency and permeating Mahomedan opinion as a consequence of recent events elsewhere; but it is, nevertheless, a factor in the case which it would not be wise to ignore. Further, the Governor in Council fully appreciates the fact that it is not safe to draw any conclusions, applicable to the whole of India, from the attitude of the Mahomedan community in this Presidency alone. Recent experience shows that causes for excitement which are susceptible of control in this Presidency are more liable to disturb the community elsewhere; and the Bombay Government recognize that the present is not a time when it is desirable to introduce measures which can, by any possibility, be misunderstood.

9. Moreover, it has to be admitted that the presence every year in the ranks of the departing pilgrims of a very appreciable proportion of persons who either never return to India from the Hedjaz, or return by an entirely different route, introduces another factor of real difficulty in the consideration of the problem. In view of the number of these it is impossible to ignore their case. At the same time, any means that could be devised for meeting it, by a system of refunds or otherwise, would create conditions which would facilitate the evasion of the restrictions which the scheme seeks to impose, and would result in the frustration of its essential object. The discussion which has taken place with Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company's representative has not led to the suggestion of any expedient which could be regarded as satisfactorily surmounting this serious practical difficulty.

10. In the circumstances described in the foregoing paragraphs, it now remains to consider what measures, if any, can be taken, in substitution for, or modification of, those advocated in my letter no. 2896 of 11th April, 1913, to secure the desired improvement in the conditions of the pilgrim traffic. In the first place, I am directed to say, in explanation of the withdrawal of certain of

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the proposals formulated last April, that those proposals have secured one object, in that they have aroused an interest in a subject which has long suffered from complete public apathy. Further, they have had a most stimulating effect upon the shipping community. Competition for the traffic, though not very effective as yet from rivals of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company, has been brisker than was anticipated or has been the case for years past. The foreshadowing of the grant of a monopoly has no doubt been the cause of this ; but, whatever the cause, the result has served to disclose the fact that, whether there be fixity of rates and compulsory return tickets or not, the shipping companies catering for the traffic will be compelled, in the ordinary course of business, to supply improved vessels before long, and this circumstance, almost as much as the political factor, has operated to modify this Government's views, not only in respect of the question of making return tickets compulsory, but also as regards the grant of a monopoly to any one shipping firm. In the light of the discussions which have resulted from my letter of the 11th April, 1913, and of the experience of the last pilgrim season, I am to say that, provided that certain changes are effected which will be dealt with at length below, and on the understanding that the formation of Haj Committees in all the provinces of India is pressed forward in a manner calculated to secure concrete results, this Government thinks that it will be possible to effect real improvement in the conditions of the pilgrim traffic without resort either to a monopoly or to compulsory return tickets.

11. The objects aimed at in the preceding discussions have been the following :—

- (i) The creation of efficient committees throughout India to organise the pilgrimage from the several provinces.
- (ii) Greater efficiency in the actual organization of the pilgrimage at the port of departure.
- (iii) The improvement of the conditions in which the voyage from India to the Hedjaz and back is performed.
- (iv) The establishment of facilities at Jeddah for the Indian pilgrims on return from the holy places pending re-embarkation for the return journey.
- (v) The fixation of the rates of passage money, by means of the grant of a monopoly for a term of years.

12. In regard to the first of the objects specified in the above paragraph, I am to invite the attention of the Governor-General in Council to my letter no. 978, dated the 4th February, 1913, and to the remarks of the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhai Currimbhai as reported in the précis of the proceedings at the conference referred to in paragraph 3 above. As pointed out also in paragraph 10 of the memorandum drawn up by Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin Kadri, the organization of businesslike committees at the head-quarters of each province, with, if possible, sub-committees at other important centres and an agency at Jeddah, is an essential preliminary to any real improvement in the lot of Indian pilgrims. The Pilgrim Department in Bombay, consisting of the Commissioner of Police and his staff and the Protector of Pilgrims, is at present able to deal with pilgrims only as they arrive without having the benefit of any reliable preliminary notice of the extent to which its services will be required. It has to meet emergencies on the spur of the moment as best it can, and, when the rush of pilgrims is at its height, it is almost impossible for the Department to cope adequately with the work or to deal effectively and promptly with the pilgrims. The formation of efficient committees up-country, in touch with the local Musulman population, would not only render the task of the Bombay authorities easier, by communicating to the latter information as to the numbers of pilgrims and the dates of their departure, but would enable the authorities to organize departures in advance and so prevent the congestion which is, at present, so difficult to cope with at the busiest period of the season. The Governor in Council, I am to say, cannot too strongly emphasize his conviction that the organization of such committees is the first essential of any real improvement in the conditions of the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz, and he desires again to urge

upon the Government of India the grave importance of pressing upon local Governments the necessity of taking early steps in this matter.

13. The steps necessary to render the actual organization of the pilgrimage more efficient at the port of embarkation may be briefly touched upon here, for the information of the Government of India, though they are matters for detailed arrangement hereafter and can be given effect to without troubling the Governor General in Council.

At present, the pilgrim traffic of Bombay is controlled by four separate departments or agencies :—

- (1) The Port Officer, who surveys the pilgrim ship.
- (2) The Port Health Officer, who disinfects the ship and baggage and inspects pilgrims and medical stores on the ship.
- (3) The Police, who look after the interests of the pilgrims while in Bombay, supervise the sale of tickets, and control the traffic at the time of embarkation; with the assistance of the Municipality they also arrange for the vaccination of pilgrims.
- (4) The Customs Department, who measure the ship, inspect the fittings and count the pilgrims.

Now all these duties, except—

- (a) the survey of the ship by the Port Officer for seaworthiness, and
- (b) the disinfection of the ship and baggage and the medical inspection by the Port Health Officer,

could equally well, and with a resultant increase in smoothness of working and co-ordination of functions, be carried out by a single authority which should, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, be what has been referred to above as the Pilgrim Department, namely, the Commissioner of Police and his officers and the Protector of Pilgrims.

The Governor in Council has now under consideration specific and detailed proposals for the re-organization on this basis of the work connected with the pilgrim traffic. He is not as yet in a position to pass final orders in respect to them, but as he approves the general principle of concentration of authority which underlies them, I am to communicate for the information of the Government of India, the main features of the scheme which they embody.

The principal duties which are susceptible of being readily transferred to the Police are those under (4) above which are now performed by the Customs Department. Of these, the measurement of the ship and the inspection of its fittings have hitherto been carried out by one of the Assistant Collectors and an Inspector, while the counting of the pilgrims on embarkation has required the services of an Inspector and two European preventive officers. In substitution for this agency, which deals with duties which do not call for any special technical knowledge, it is proposed to create an additional appointment of Deputy Commissioner of Police who would replace the Commissioner of Police as *ex-officio* President of the Bombay Haj Committee, and would, subject to the general control of the Commissioner, be responsible for all the work in connection with the pilgrim traffic now performed by the Police and the Customs Departments. Apart from his pilgrim duties this officer would also be placed in charge of the Dock, Water, and Government Dockyard Police, thus being responsible for the whole police administration of the Harbour and Docks, a responsibility which the new dock extensions will, in the immediate future, very largely increase. With regard to the agency of a more subordinate character required for the execution of the other duties referred to above, it is contemplated to add to the additional staff already proposed for policing the new docks two sergeants who will, during the pilgrim season, be specially detailed for pilgrim work, and at the same time to raise the pay of the present Protector of Pilgrims, now only Rs. 150 a month, to Rs. 250 a month and place him directly under the orders of the new Deputy Commissioner. There will thus be constituted a single self-contained organization which will be entrusted with the sole responsibility for all those duties connected with the pilgrim traffic which are not of a purely technical

character. At the head of this organization will be the new Deputy Commissioner of Police, who, as President of the Haj Committee, will be in close touch with that advisory body and in a position to obtain its advice and guidance in all matters relating to the welfare of the pilgrims and the organization of the pilgrimage generally. The more essentially police duties of this officer will be of such a character as to bring him in constant relation with the interests and forces which most potently influence the conditions of the pilgrim traffic. For the present system of divided responsibility, necessarily involving lack of definition and continuity of policy and of co-ordination of effort, there will thus be substituted management by a single expert and specialized department which, in course of time, as it acquires experience and develops increased efficiency, may be expected to be instrumental in bringing about very material improvements in the arrangements for the transit of the pilgrims through Bombay and their embarkation for Jeddah and in the conditions in which they perform the journey to and from that port.

14. The improvement of the conditions in which the voyage to and from the Hedjaz are performed involves alterations in the rules. It was to render possible—or at all events equitable—the exaction of more stringent requirements from shipping companies that the monopoly system with fixity of rates and return passages was recommended in my letter of April 1913. As has already been indicated, there is now (partly as a consequence of those proposals) reason to hope that the desired objects can, to a considerable extent, be attained without resort to either of those measures. The shipping company with whom this Government has been conducting negotiations (Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company) are committed to the Red Sea traffic. The ships which they took over from the Bombay-Persia Steam Navigation Company are old boats which must, within a very short period, be replaced; and their own interests in retaining the cargo traffic will compel them to replace them with better, larger and faster steamers. These circumstances discount, to a large extent, the value of the undertaking, offered by them in return for the monopoly, to provide a better service. Finally, competition (again, no doubt, in part as a consequence of the proposals formulated by this Government) has been brisker this year. In short, it is quite possible for Government now to exact better ships, more space, and greater speed quite apart from any question of concession to any individual company.

15. The Governor in Council is prepared to recommend immediate action in the following ways:—

- (a) The question of the provision of more space per pilgrim on pilgrim ships has come up and will be settled automatically in connection with the deliberations of the Life Boats Committee.
- (b) The requirement of better and faster ships can and should be secured by a change in Rule 4 of the Pilgrim Ships Rules which at present prescribe a minimum of only 500 tons.
- (c) The provisions of the Protection of Pilgrims Act dealing with the notification by the shipping companies of the dates of sailing of their ships require to be strengthened. A definite obligation should be imposed on the companies to despatch their ships on the dates notified. The rules under the Pilgrim Ships Act dealing with certain matters which affect the interests, health and convenience of the pilgrims should be made more effective and added to in some respects.

The development of shipping, coupled with the reasons advanced in paragraph 14 *ante*, justifies the raising of the minimum of size and speed which was fixed nearly 20 years ago; and the Governor in Council is advised that it is possible and legitimate immediately to raise the minimum tonnage from 500 to 2,000 with a warning that after 5 years it will be further raised to 2,500. I am to forward, as an indication of the reasonableness of this requirement, copy of a statement which His Excellency in Council has caused to be prepared, of the ships recently engaged in the traffic which shows that, of 24 ships, only 9 were below this standard.

It has not escaped attention that an alteration of the rules in the direction of requiring a higher standard in respect to speed and tonnage may be made the pretext upon which shipowners will endeavour to charge higher rates of passage money; and some of the leaders of the Mahomedan community in Bombay have suggested that, if there is good grounds to apprehend that this will be the result, the minimum, at all events for tonnage, should be placed rather lower. Enquiries made from sources other than the shipping companies lead the Governor in Council to the belief that this fear is not well grounded and that an increase in the minimum tonnage requirement to 2,000, though it may have the effect of a protest on the part of shipowners, will, owing to competition, fail to affect the price of tickets in any way. As already indicated, few of the ships engaged in the traffic have a lower tonnage, and these are being rapidly replaced.

As regards speed, Rule 4 of the Pilgrim Ships Rules prescribes a minimum speed as well as size for ships sailing in the monsoon. The requirements as regards speed are as antiquated and inadequate as those regarding size. There are difficulties and drawbacks in the way of requiring ships to be certified as "capable" of steaming so many knots. In practice they are often found to be capable of doing so only for a few hours. His Excellency in Council is advised that the most satisfactory form in which to place this requirement is to demand that a vessel shall contract to reach Aden in so many hours and to require a deposit to be made or a bond to be given for the fulfilment of the contract.

With regard to (c) I am to invite attention to my letter no. 3098 of to-day's date, with which certain specific proposals for the amendment of the Act and Rules above referred to in the direction indicated are being submitted for the approval of the Government of India. It is believed that the provisions enacted by these amendments will, among other things, introduce a very material improvement in the conditions under which the pilgrims purchase their passage tickets and effect their actual departure by sea for Jeddah. The present state of the law admits of the shipping companies' advertising with impunity sailings which they know they cannot possibly adhere to and rates of passage money which they have no intention of accepting if, by thus inducing a rush of applications, they are enabled subsequently to raise them. These unscrupulous manoeuvres on the part of the companies are a source of intense harrassment and annoyance to the pilgrims and of serious anxiety and embarrassment to the authorities charged with their care and supervision during their stay in the port of departure.

16. The fourth of the objects specified in paragraph 11 above, namely, the establishment of facilities at Jeddah, is dependent for its efficient realization upon the creation of the Haj Committees dealt with in paragraph 12. Under present conditions the Consul at Jeddah is the only effective agent for watching over the interests and welfare of pilgrims disembarking and re-embarking. He does what is possible to secure for them fair treatments when once they are ashore and to facilitate their departure. But in the numerous cases which annually occur of pilgrims reaching Jeddah in a destitute condition on the return journey he is practically unable to do more than represent their case, as last year, to the Government of India or of Bombay. He has no general fund at his disposal for their repatriation.

It was this aspect of the case which drove the Government of Bombay, in the interests of the credit of the Musalmans of the Indian Empire, to propose a system of compulsory return tickets; and it is this problem for which I am now to propose an alternative solution.

It is believed that certain charitable Musulmans occasionally proceed to Jeddah partly, if not mainly, for the purpose of helping indigent pilgrims, not only with funds, but also with advice and direction. Such unorganized charity can of itself do but little, but it seems to point out a direction in which proper organization can convert casual relief into a systematic alleviation of a growing scandal. With this end in view the Governor in Council proposes that there should be established, at Jeddah, a British Indian Agency affiliated to (or rather emanating from) the Bombay Haj Committee, and working in conjunction with the British Consul, for the express purpose of effecting the repatriation annually of indigent pilgrims at the close of the pilgrim season. The Musulman community in Bombay

recognize the grave discredit, which is reflected on all Indian Musalmans by the recurring scandal. They have shown, however, that there are difficulties in the way of, and strong opposition to, a system of return tickets. There is reason to believe that they realize (and are willing to help in discharging) the responsibility of the community for co-operating with Government in devising and financing measures of relief. Funds, or rather a fund, will be necessary to render efficient the working of the proposed British Indian Agency; and His Excellency in Council desires to suggest, for the consideration of the Government of India, that such fund shall be formed by a non-recurring grant from Imperial revenues not to exceed, at present, Rs. one lakh, conditional upon the Musulman community throughout India raising at least an equal sum. It may reasonably be hoped that the community will be able to raise a sum very largely in excess of a lakh; but even assuming, for a moment, that it failed to respond generously, a Repatriation Fund of two lakhs, yielding an income of Rs. 8,000 approximately would to a very large extent solve the problem. This fund would be administered primarily by the Haj Committee in Bombay, whose annual grant, varying according to the necessities of the case, would be disbursed by the Jeddah British Indian Agency under the control of the British Consul. It is possible that the Bombay Haj Committee acting through the proposed Pilgrim Department could successfully arrange each year with steamship companies for the carriage of destitute pilgrims at special rates; but it is in any event quite certain that an organization of the character described, working in conjunction with a local committee in Jeddah controlled by the British Consul, and possessed of a nucleus fund of the character described, would be in a strong position to end the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs; and I am to express the hope that the Government of India will view the matter favourably and see their way to make a grant of one lakh of rupees towards the fund, on the condition that the Musulman community collect at least one lakh of rupees within a reasonable period.

I am to add that the Governor in Council has not overlooked the probability that, as soon as it is known that a Repatriation Fund exists, many pilgrims who could really afford the return ticket will represent themselves as being indigent. It is, however, hoped that the Consul, by associating with himself certain of the respectable Indians, whether permanently or only temporarily resident in Jeddah, will be able to acquire a knowledge of the circumstances of such persons, so as to be in position to resist such claims when not genuine. At all events the Governor in Council thinks the experiment to be well worth a trial, and has ascertained that, pending the discovery of a better method, the Bombay leaders of the Musulman community concur in this view.

17. The abandonment of the proposed system of compulsory return tickets and the substitution of the proposals detailed in the foregoing paragraphs still leave it desirable to encourage as far as practicable the purchase by pilgrims of return tickets; and for this reason the Governor in Council considers that it should be made a rule that pilgrims who desire to purchase a return ticket shall be entitled to receive one at a certain fixed ratio in excess of the cost of the single ticket.

In the course of the negotiations with Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company on the subject of the fixity of maximum rates of passage money, single and return, that firm expressed its willingness to have the following rates fixed. (It should be explained that their proposal was made on the assumption that they should have a monopoly of the traffic):—

	Single Ticket.	Return Ticket.
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) From 26th September to 15th October	120	150
(b) „ 27th August to 25th September	100	130
(c) „ 1st August to 26th August	90	120
(d) Before 1st August	75	100

It will be seen that the proposed rates contemplated conveying pilgrims on the return journey (on return tickets) at rates only 25 per cent. in excess of the

single ticket; and the Government of Bombay propose that the rule should fix this rate, coupled with a guarantee to refund the excess in the event of the pilgrim dying or failing to utilize it. The latter provision will require safeguards, and the guarantee would be enforced only on a representation certified to by the Haj Committee.

18. The attainment of the fifth object (paragraph 11 *ante*) originally aimed at by this Government must, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, be foregone. He does not disguise from himself that the fixation of passage rates was, in many ways, the most important object and the one which would have benefited the pilgrims more materially than any other. The Mahomedan community, as represented by their leaders, has in the opinion of the Bombay Government, deliberately preferred to sacrifice a great material boon to the pilgrims for the sake of a sentiment. It may be doubted whether any of the benefits aimed at by the present alternative proposal will, in the eyes of the pilgrims, be of the value which fixed fares and certainty of return would have possessed for them; and the Governor in Council has therefore out of deference to the views expressed, with reluctance, the monopoly proposals coupled with the fixing of passage rates.

19. It will be convenient to summarize here the substance of the proposals contained in this letter.

They are, briefly stated, as follows:—

I. The creation of an agency, embracing every local centre from which pilgrims make their departure, for the proper control and organization, in India, of the pilgrimage. This agency will consist of—

(a) the present Bombay Haj Committee working as a board of advice to the executive official referred to in proposal II and controlling the Repatriation Fund referred to in proposal IV.

(b) a Provincial Haj Committee (assisted, where necessary, by local sub-committees) constituted for each province in India on the lines of the organized Bombay Committee; such Provincial Committees to be in close communication with the Bombay Committee for the purpose of keeping the latter informed as to the numbers and dates of departure of pilgrims leaving from their respective areas.

II. The constitution of a re-organized Pilgrim Department under a Deputy Commissioner of Police which will discharge the functions connected with the arrangements for the embarkation and transport of pilgrims which are now divided between the Police and the Customs authorities, the object in view being to secure greater efficiency in the actual organization of the pilgrimage at the port of departure.

III. The amendment of the Pilgrim Ships Act, the Protection of Pilgrims Act and the rules under the former enactment with a view to the improvement of the conditions in which the pilgrims effect their departure from India and perform the voyage to Jeddah and back; these amendments being in the direction of—

(a) the prescription of a higher minimum of space per pilgrim on board ship,

(b) the raising of the minimum of tonnage for pilgrim ships from 500 to 2,000, and eventually 2,500, tons,

(c) the fixing for each pilgrim of a contract time limit for the voyage from the port of departure to Aden, excess over which will render the shipping company liable to the forfeiture of a deposit previously exacted,

(d) the strengthening of the provisions with regard to the notification of the date of sailing of pilgrim ships, and the imposition on the

shipping Companies of a definite obligation to despatch their ships on the date notified,

- (e) the introduction of improvements in certain matters affecting the health and convenience of the pilgrims.

IV. With a view to the establishment of improved facilities for securing the return of Indian pilgrims from Jeddah :—

- (a) the constitution at that port of a British Indian Agency of the Bombay Haj Committee working in conjunction with the British Consul ;

- (b) the organization of a Repatriation Fund composed of subscriptions collected from the Mahomedan community in all parts of India and of an Imperial non-recurring grant, not exceeding one lakh, equal to the total amount thus collected, the latter grant to be advanced immediately on the understanding that the equivalent amount will be subscribed within a reasonable time ;

- (c) the administration of this fund by the Bombay Haj Committee the allotments made from time to time from its proceeds being disbursed by the Agency at Jeddah under the supervision of the British Consul ;

- (d) the imposition on the shipping companies of an obligation to issue, on demand by pilgrims, return tickets at a cost representing an excess of not more than 25 per cent over the cost of the single ticket, such return tickets carrying a guarantee of the refund of the excess in the event, which would be certified to by the Haj Committee, of the death of the holder or the non-utilization of the return half.

20. In conclusion I am to observe that the proposals herein put forward have been discussed with prominent leaders of the Mahomedan Community in the Bombay Presidency and, subject to the remarks contained in paragraphs 15 and 16, meet with general acceptance. These gentlemen also expressed confidence that a far larger sum than one lakh of rupees can be collected from the Musulmans throughout India, and suggested that no limit should be placed upon the amount up to which (*vide* paragraph 16) the Government of India would contribute an equivalent. I am to say, however, that while the Repatriation experiment is under trial, it is the opinion of the Governor in Council that the State contribution should have a fixed limit, though it is to be hoped that private contributions by wealthy Musulmans will greatly exceed that limit.

Statement referred to in paragraph 15 of the letter to the Government of India.
No. 3097, dated the 21st April, 1914.

Name of ship.					Registered tonnage.
S. S. Shah Jehan	...	...	...	...	2,635'32
" Khosrou	...	...	...	...	2,410
" Islami	...	...	...	...	1,604'50
" Homayun	...	...	...	...	2,154'70
" Mahommadi	...	...	...	...	1,251'81
" Naderi	...	...	...	...	1,168'92
" Rahmani	...	...	...	...	1,872'78
" Fakhri	...	...	...	...	2,555'03
" Saifi	...	...	...	...	501'71
" Mansuri	...	...	...	...	2,121'50
" Majuli	...	...	...	...	1,857'39
" Sofala	...	...	...	...	3,436'44
" Nawab	...	...	...	...	2,041'38
" Norbanna	...	...	...	...	1,074'18
" Shah Amir	...	...	...	...	2,023'70
" Lawee	...	...	...	...	1,817'18
" Alavi	...	...	...	...	2,324'12
" Koweit	...	...	...	...	2,336'07
" Firozi	...	...	...	...	2,005'61
" Purnea	...	...	...	...	2,126'73
" Kanzler	...	...	...	...	1,865'42
" Nurani	...	...	...	...	2,870'40
" Honus	...	...	...	...	3,401
" Buarie	...	...	...	...	1,612'18

Synopsis of the opinions of Mahomedan Anjumans, Associations, communities and individuals in the Bombay Presidency regarding the proposals in connexion with the Haj pilgrimage formulated in the Bombay Government's letter to the Government of India, no. 2896, dated the 4th April 1913.

Serial No.	'Anjuman, Association, community or individual consulted.	Gist of the opinions expressed.
•	The Haj Committee, Bombay.	<p><i>Bombay.</i></p> <p>It would be a hardship to compel the Hajis to purchase return tickets, as some of them are very poor and many of them do not return by the sea route. They either return by different overland routes or remain in the holy land for a long time, while a few of them pass the rest of their lives there. Those who do not return by the sea route are entitled to a refund on the return half of their tickets, but it would not be an easy thing for them in all cases to get it, a fact which would give occasion to much discontent. Moreover, there is a great probability of the Hajis losing the return halves of their tickets.</p> <p>No monopoly should be given to any particular steamship company as it is inadvisable to put a check upon competition in such an important branch of the trade as the pilgrim traffic. Competition in this traffic would be healthy and would be beneficial to the Hajis.</p> <p>A system of compulsory return tickets is not advisable as the majority of the pilgrims belong to the poorer section of the community, and those who do not return to India after the pilgrimage will be put to loss. The same will be the case with those who wish to visit Bagdad and return <i>via</i> Bussorah, or who visit Jerusalem and return <i>via</i> Port Said. Such a system would further stand in the way of pilgrims wishing a speedy return as they would not have the liberty to avail themselves of the first boat that sails soon after the pilgrimage is over. Pilgrims may go out at the same time but cannot be expected to return all at one time.</p> <p>In the event of its being decided to establish a system of compulsory return tickets a monopoly should not be given to any particular shipping company—</p> <p>(a) Ship owners should be invited to compete for a contract for five years terminable on the part of Government at one year's notice. This would lead to cheaper rates and better terms. Preference should be given to the company whose ships are best equipped and whose rates are lowest ;</p> <p>(b) pilgrims should be given the option of purchasing return or single tickets, the rates of which should be fixed. In the case of the former, the charge should not exceed Rs. 120, or a maximum rate of Rs. 100 should be charged throughout the season ;</p> <p>(c) each pilgrim who purchases a return ticket should receive his coupon in triplicate, one coupon should be with him, another lodged with the Protector of Pilgrims and the third forwarded to the British Consul at Jeddah, so that on his return journey he may present the coupon and receive a ticket for the return voyage. Pilgrims who wish to stay at Jeddah or visit other places should, on presentation of the coupon to the British Consul at Jeddah, who would ascertain their intentions on that account, get a refund of their money which should be either half of the actual sum paid or half the amount of the maximum rate chargeable ;</p> <p>(d) the period of return passage should be extended beyond 2½ months.</p>
2	<p>Views of the following individual members of the Haj Committee, Bombay :—</p> <p>(1) Suleman Kassim Haji Mitha, Esq., J.P.</p> <p>(2) Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Subhani, J.P.</p> <p>(3) Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, J.P.</p> <p>(4) Abdul Kader Khatkhatay, Esq., J.P., B.A., LL.B.</p> <p>(5) Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, J.P.</p> <p>(6) K. B. Abdur Rehman Kadwani, Esq., J.P.</p> <p>(7) Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani J.P.</p>	<p>It would be a hardship to compel the Hajis to purchase return tickets, as some of them are very poor and many of them do not return by the sea route. They either return by different overland routes or remain in the holy land for a long time, while a few of them pass the rest of their lives there. Those who do not return by the sea route are entitled to a refund on the return half of their tickets, but it would not be an easy thing for them in all cases to get it, a fact which would give occasion to much discontent. Moreover, there is a great probability of the Hajis losing the return halves of their tickets.</p> <p>No monopoly should be given to any particular steamship company as it is inadvisable to put a check upon competition in such an important branch of the trade as the pilgrim traffic. Competition in this traffic would be healthy and would be beneficial to the Hajis.</p> <p>A system of compulsory return tickets is not advisable as the majority of the pilgrims belong to the poorer section of the community, and those who do not return to India after the pilgrimage will be put to loss. The same will be the case with those who wish to visit Bagdad and return <i>via</i> Bussorah, or who visit Jerusalem and return <i>via</i> Port Said. Such a system would further stand in the way of pilgrims wishing a speedy return as they would not have the liberty to avail themselves of the first boat that sails soon after the pilgrimage is over. Pilgrims may go out at the same time but cannot be expected to return all at one time.</p> <p>In the event of its being decided to establish a system of compulsory return tickets a monopoly should not be given to any particular shipping company—</p> <p>(a) Ship owners should be invited to compete for a contract for five years terminable on the part of Government at one year's notice. This would lead to cheaper rates and better terms. Preference should be given to the company whose ships are best equipped and whose rates are lowest ;</p> <p>(b) pilgrims should be given the option of purchasing return or single tickets, the rates of which should be fixed. In the case of the former, the charge should not exceed Rs. 120, or a maximum rate of Rs. 100 should be charged throughout the season ;</p> <p>(c) each pilgrim who purchases a return ticket should receive his coupon in triplicate, one coupon should be with him, another lodged with the Protector of Pilgrims and the third forwarded to the British Consul at Jeddah, so that on his return journey he may present the coupon and receive a ticket for the return voyage. Pilgrims who wish to stay at Jeddah or visit other places should, on presentation of the coupon to the British Consul at Jeddah, who would ascertain their intentions on that account, get a refund of their money which should be either half of the actual sum paid or half the amount of the maximum rate chargeable ;</p> <p>(d) the period of return passage should be extended beyond 2½ months.</p>

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3	The Loyal Muslim Association, Bombay.	Have passed a resolution approving of the system of compulsory return tickets for pilgrims to the Hedjaz.
4	Anjuman-i-Zia-ul-Islam, Bombay.	<p>Tenders should be called for from different shipping companies, fixing Rs. 100 as the maximum rate for the double journey.</p> <p>The fixed rate should be uniform for all periods of the Haj season.</p> <p>The ports of Calcutta and Chittagong should be thrown open to pilgrims. This would give a certain amount of relief to the Bombay Presidency and would also be a convenience to pilgrims resident in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies.</p> <p>In lieu of return tickets, pilgrims should be allowed to deposit money for the return journey in a bank to the credit of the Haj Committee.</p> <p>The period of return to India should be extended to four months, and pilgrims who wish to settle out of India should, provided they give four months' notice of their intention to do so, be entitled to have the amount of their deposit sent to them at their own cost.</p> <p>In cases of death the refunds should be payable to the heirs, and where no claim is made within a year the money should be paid into the "Poor Pilgrim Fund."</p> <p>Three instead of two ships should be despatched from Karachi and the dates of sailing should cover the "Ramzan Id", as many pilgrims leave after that festival.</p>
5	Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay	A monopoly of the pilgrim traffic should not be given to any particular shipping company.
6	The Young Men's Mahomedan Association, Bombay.	<p>A monopoly should not be given to a single shipping company, but tenders should be invited.</p> <p>The rates should be fixed for single tickets each way from Bombay to Jeddah and <i>vice versa</i>, subject to a maximum of Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 at any period of the pilgrim season.</p>
7	Mr. M. H. Muckba, one of the leading members of the Mahomedan community of Bombay	A system of compulsory return tickets is desirable, but the rates should as far as possible be lowered.
8	The Honourable Moulvi Rafi-ud-din Ahmad, Bar-at-Law.	<p>A five-year monopoly should not be given to any one shipping company. The proposal is bad in principle and calculated to discourage competition in the pilgrim traffic.</p> <p>Return tickets should not be made compulsory as about a fourth of the pilgrims do not return to India at all, and it has always been a difficult matter to ascertain their heirs.</p> <p>Such a system cannot altogether prevent indigent pilgrims from visiting the Hedjaz though it may reduce their number to a certain extent.</p> <p>In the present state of Mahomedan feeling in India it would be most impolitic as well as unwise for the Government to adopt any measure, however humanitarian, which is likely to be looked upon with suspicion by the ignorant and indigent Mahomedan public, especially if the same savours of religious interference.</p>
		NORTHERN DIVISION.
		Ahmedabad district.
9	Anjuman-i-Islam, Ahmedabad.	<p>The system of compulsory return tickets should first be given a trial for one year only.</p> <p>The company should issue tickets at half rates to poor pilgrims up to 10 per cent of the total number of pilgrims carried.</p>

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10	Leading men of the Musalman communities of Broach.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Broach District.</i></p> <p>There is no objection to the introduction of a compulsory return ticket system, but if a monopoly is to be given to a particular company, the latter should provide a sufficient number of steamers plying and the charge should not exceed Rs. 60 at the most. The period allowed for return to India should be extended to one year.</p> <p>As an alternative scheme it is proposed that pilgrims should be required to deposit their return fare with a Jeddah banker, arrangements being made to ensure that they do not get their money back until they actually return to Jeddah for the return voyage. With regard to depositing the amount with the British Consul at Jeddah it is contended that ignorance of the local language would be a great difficulty and that the many formalities incidental to obtaining payments from a Government department would cause much trouble and inconvenience to pilgrims.</p>
	Leaders of Anjuman and also leading Musalmans of both Broach and Ankleshwar Talukas.	<p>The rates proposed for the return tickets are too high. A system of competition is suggested. As an alternative it is proposed that the pilgrims should be required to deposit Rs. 60 with the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, or with the British Consul at Jeddah as a guarantee of their ability to return to India. The period of return allowed under the scheme should be extended.</p>
11	Leading Mahomedans of Kaira District.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Kaira District.</i></p> <p>All are in favour of the scheme but consider that the rates proposed are excessive. The period for which return tickets will be in force should be extended to six months. The company should be required to refund the value of the unused return halves either to Government or to the heirs of the original purchasers. If the heir does not claim the amount, the sum should be utilised for pilgrim relief.</p>
12	Leaders of the different sects of Mahomedans of Panch Mahals.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Panch Mahals District.</i></p> <p>Pilgrims desiring to stay at the holy places of pilgrimage longer than the period allowed by the proposed system should be exempted from the obligation of taking a return ticket and should be allowed to purchase single tickets each way.</p> <p>The maximum rates proposed should be reduced by one-half.</p> <p>The refund on unused return halves of tickets should be half the cost of the full return tickets instead of Rs. 50 in all cases as proposed.</p> <p>Pilgrims intending to go to Medina usually prefer the route <i>via</i> Ambu, it being shorter and more convenient. An obligation should, therefore, be imposed on the shipping company to carry pilgrims from Bombay to Ambu and back.</p>
13	Anjuman and leading Mahomedans of the Surat District.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Surat District.</i></p> <p>The Anjuman is opposed to the proposals but merely on the general ground that the restrictions which they involve would tend to discourage Mahomedans from undertaking the pilgrimage. Individual Mahomedans are, however, in favour of the proposals.</p>

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14	Musalmans of Kalyán and Bhiwandi and the Anjumans of the latter place.	<p>The Bohra High Priest of Surat is of opinion that arrangements are necessary for Hajis who may wish to remain at Mecca for longer than the prescribed three and a half months, and that there should, therefore, be an extension of the period of return by one month. He also urges that the rates to be fixed should involve no substantial increase over the average rates hitherto paid by the pilgrims.</p> <p><i>Thana District.</i></p> <p>Are in favour of the Government proposals.</p>
15	Anjumans and leading members of the Mahomedan community at Ahmednagar.	<p>CENTRAL DIVISION,</p> <p><i>Ahmednagar District.</i></p> <p>Are in favour of the Government proposals.</p>
16	Musalman Anjumans and Associations and some of the Bohras in the district of West Khándesh.	<p><i>West Khándesh District.</i></p> <p>There is a consensus of opinion that the issue of return tickets should be made compulsory not only for the voyage to the Hedjaz but also as regards the railway journey in India between the pilgrims' homes and the port of embarkation.</p> <p>The fares proposed are rather high. Provision should be made to return some portion of the passage money to those pilgrims who do not return by the same route.</p> <p>The guarantee for the return journey should be for six months, and pilgrims should be allowed to produce the return vouchers at Jeddah within three months of the last date of the Haj.</p> <p>In the case of pilgrims who propose to live in the Hedjaz for a long time the purchase of return tickets should not be insisted upon, but they should be given the option of buying return tickets available for two years subject to a refund in case of death or non-return or the return tickets should be made transferable.</p>
17	Leading members of the Mahomedan community of East Khándesh District.	<p><i>East Khándesh District.</i></p> <p>Are unanimously in favour of the Government proposals.</p>
18	Musalmans of Násik ... Musalmans of Malegaon	<p><i>Násik District.</i></p> <p>Are entirely in favour of the Government proposals.</p> <p>Are opposed to the proposals on the ground that as the Haj is a religious matter and as the Musalmans are much attached to their sacred places, they should be allowed the same liberty of access to them as before.</p>
19	Musalman Anjumans, Associations and leading Mahomedans of Poona District.	<p><i>Poona District.</i></p> <p>All are in favour of the compulsory return ticket system but consider that proper arrangements should be made for the disbursement to the heirs of the cost of the return ticket in the event of the death of a pilgrim.</p>

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		<p>No monopoly should be given to any particular company, but tenders should be invited every year. Government should fix the rates of the passage money. The return tickets should be transferable. The period of three and a half months proposed for the return journey should be extended to five months.</p> <p><i>Satárá District.</i></p>
20	Anjumans of Wai, Satárá District.	Are in favour of the Government proposals.
		<i>Sholápur District.</i>
21	District Moslem League, Sholápur.	Have unanimously passed a resolution recording the opinion that the return tickets system is not desirable unless the fares for passages to and from Jeddah are fixed. Government should fix a maximum rate for the voyage to and from Jeddah. It should be made compulsory for every pilgrim to deposit a sum sufficient to cover the expenses for the return journey.
22	Leading individual members of the Mahomedan community in the Sholápur District.	Are in favour of the arrangements proposed by Government.
		SOUTHERN DIVISION.
		<i>Belgaum District.</i>
23	Leading Mahomedan members of Belgaum Táluka.	Express their readiness to agree to whatever opinion may be given by the Anjumans or Associations in the City of Bombay and consider that the maximum rates proposed by Government should be reduced. Claimants for refunds on return tickets should be paid merely on a sworn declaration with sureties, without being compelled to produce the return vouchers.
	Mahomedans of Chandgod Mahál. Mahomedans of Chikodi Táluka. Mahomedans of Athni Táluka. Mahomedans of Gokak Táluka.	These communities are in favour of the system of compulsory return tickets. Are opposed to the system of compulsory return tickets as some pilgrims depend on charity for their return voyage.
		<i>Bijápur District.</i>
24	Anjuman-i-Islam, Bijápur, and the Mahomedans of the Bijápur and other tálukas in the district.	Are all generally in favour of the proposed arrangements but are of opinion that the rate is too high and urge that it should be fixed at Rs. 60.
	Mahomedans of the Badámi Táluka.	Are not in favour of the Government proposals as they think that the rates proposed are quite prohibitive to the poorer pilgrims who generally make up their passage money by begging.
		<i>Dharwár District.</i>
25	Nawab of Savanur and certain leading Mahomedan gentlemen of the Tálukas of Dharwár, Ranebennur and Bankápur.	Are all generally in favour of the Government proposals but consider that the period of three and a half months for which the return ticket is available should be extended to four months. The return ticket should be issued (registered) to pilgrims by name so as to ensure a return passage even in the event of the loss of the ticket.

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26	Mr. Nizamuddin Ahmad Fouzdar, a councillor of the Ranebennur Municipality.	Suggests that the period of two months within which the return voucher is to be presented by a pilgrim at Jeddah should be extended to at least four months. Provision should be made for the grant of refunds to those who overstay the period of the return journey owing to sickness or other reasons. The proposed rates are high and should be reduced by 20 per cent.
<i>Kandrá District.</i>		
27	Leading individual members of the Mahomedan community of the Karwár Taluká.	Are in favour of the Government proposals.
	Leading individual members of the Mahomedan community of the Ankolá Taluká.	Are in favour of the Government proposals, but consider that the rates should be lowered.
	Leading individual members of the Mahomedan community of the Kumtá Taluká.	The system of return tickets will be disadvantageous to those pilgrims who go to the Hedjaz with the intention of staying there for a year or two. The rate proposed is too high. The maximum rate should be fixed at Rs. 100. Pilgrims should be insisted on to deposit money sufficient for the purchase of a return ticket. There should be no limit of time within which pilgrims should return.
	Leading individual members of the Mahomedan community of the Honávar Taluká.	Have no objection to the Government proposals.
	Leading individual members of the Mahomedan community of the Sirsi Taluka.	
	Leading individual members of the Mahomedan community of the Yenápur Taluka.	
	Leading individual members of the Mahomedan community of the Haliyál Taluka.	
	Leading individual members of the Mahomedan community of the Bhatkál Taluka.	The supply of free tickets for the return journey to pilgrims in really indigent circumstances should be made a condition of the agreement with the steamship company; otherwise pilgrims should be exempted from the obligation to purchase return tickets.
	Leading individual members of the Mahomedan community of the Siddápur Taluka.	Are of opinion that though the object of the scheme is a good one, still in the interests of the Moslem pilgrims it appears undesirable to enforce it as many of them go to the Hedjaz with the intention of settling down there.
<i>Kolábá District.</i>		
28	Musalman of Kolábá District.	Are generally in favour of the Government proposals.
<i>Ratnágiri District.</i>		
29	Musalman Anjumans and Associations and the leading members of the Mahomedan community in the district.	Are in favour of the Government proposals but consider the rates of passage money to be excessive.

Serial No.	Anjuman, Association, community or individual consulted.	Gist of the opinions expressed.
30	Mahomedan Anjumans and Associations and Mahomedans generally in the district. Educated and wealthy classes of Mahomedans in the district.	<p style="text-align: center;">SIND.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Hyderabad District.</i></p> <p>Opinion is divided on the subject, some giving approval to the proposal with a rider to the effect that the fare should be reduced and a better steamship service employed, and others opposing it on the ground that as many pilgrims die in the Hedjaz the money spent on the return tickets will be wasted.</p> <p>Are in favour of the Government proposals.</p>
31	Shaikh Wulliji Ebrahimji, member of the Haj Committee and a leader of the Borah community, Karachi.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Karachi District.</i></p> <p>The period for the return journey should be extended to three months as a large majority of pilgrims go to visit Medina and other holy places after the Haj and it will not be possible for them to present the return tickets at Jeddah within two months as proposed.</p> <p>Provision to be made for the refund of return passage to the relations or friends of the deceased on production from the Sheriff of Mecca or Medina of a certificate of death countersigned by the British Vice-Consul at Jeddah.</p> <p>The rates of passages proposed by Government should be reduced.</p> <p>Passage rates for 1st and 2nd class passengers should also be fixed.</p>
32	Khan Saheb S. G. Haji, Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind.	Government should provide suitable facilities for the prompt refund of the money paid for the return passage to those Hajis who do not return by the Red Sea route or to the heirs of those who die while on the outward journey in the Hedjaz or on the return journey.
33	Dost Muhammad Tokhi, a member of the Haj Committee, head of the Pathan community and agent to His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan.	<p>Opposes the system of compulsory return tickets as he considers that half the number of pilgrims going to the Hedjaz are poor and that it will be very difficult for those to pay at once for the return ticket as they have to labour and beg at Mecca for the return fare.</p> <p>Several pilgrims go <i>via</i> Karachi or Bombay but return <i>via</i> another route.</p> <p>Arrangements should be made for the sailing of pilgrim ships from Karachi also.</p>
34	Haji Abdullah Haroon, member of the Haj Committee and leader of the Memon community.	<p>Opposes the system of compulsory return tickets on the ground that the Musalmans of India as a whole are not so advanced as to realize the utility of the proposal.</p> <p>In the event of it being decided to establish the system he suggests—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The company should provide passages for all persons who present themselves at the time of sailing and should not be permitted at any time to decline to take passengers for want of steamers. (2) The proposed rates of fare are too high. There should be competition. (3) Maximum fares for 1st and 2nd class passengers should be fixed. (4) The period of return should be extended. (5) All moneys refunded on unused return tickets should be utilised for pilgrim relief. (6) The proposed two trips from Karachi are not sufficient. The company should provide an exclusive vessel at Karachi for 100 or more passengers.

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35	Anjuman Zia-ul-Islam, Karachi.	<p>The proposed system of compulsory return tickets would prove an additional hardship to pilgrims going to the Hedjaz.</p> <p>The period allowed for the return journey is too short.</p> <p>The procedure proposed for the refund of moneys on unused tickets is tedious.</p> <p>The passage rate proposed is exorbitant.</p> <p>The Association considers that the introduction of a system of compulsory return tickets, though intended to minimize the existing grievance of the Muslim community, would, it is feared, be viewed by the illiterate masses as an interference with the religious duties of Mahomedans. The maintenance by the authorities of a strict watch on intending pilgrims with a view to ascertaining whether they have sufficient means for their return journey will obviate the difficulties experienced.</p>
36	Anjuman Suna-t-wal Jamat, Karachi.	Are opposed to the Government proposals.
37	Sind Mahomedan Association.	<p>The proposed measures would seriously hamper the pilgrim traffic and cause the pilgrims great inconvenience and difficulties instead of affording them protection. In the opinion of the Association the only practicable solution would be to require all the steamship companies to desist from forming a ring and thus unreasonably raising the rates.</p> <p>The steamship companies should be required to carry a certain percentage of poor pilgrims free of charge in any steamer.</p>
38	The Protector of Pilgrims, Karachi.	<p>A voluntary return ticket system should be given a trial for two years and the pilgrims should be induced to purchase return tickets. The Protector suggests that a monopoly should be granted to a single shipping company for two years, that the rates for different classes of tickets (1st class, 2nd class, saloon, floor, poop and deck) should be fixed, and that a reduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the combined outward and return fares should be allowed on return tickets. Rates should be based on the average rates that actually prevailed in Bombay during corresponding periods of the last five years. No brokers to be licensed. The period of the return journey should be extended to four months, and ships for Jeddah should leave within a given number of days after the advertised date of sailing. Refunds on unused return tickets should be allowed. Four ships at least should be despatched from Karachi, and the company should sell tickets at that port also.</p>
39	Mahomedan Anjumans in the District of Sukkur.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Sukkur District.</i></p> <p>Opinions are divided. The objections against the proposal to grant monopoly, are that the fares are extremely heavy, that competition is desirable, and that the period allowed for the return journey is too short. Some suggest that pilgrims desirous of making a prolonged stay in the Hedjaz should be allowed to buy single tickets or to claim at Jeddah a refund of half the amount at the end of the season. Half the amount of the full fare should be refunded on the return half, and not Rs. 50 only.</p> <p>Children under 12 should pay half fares only, and children under 4, quarter fares.</p>

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<i>Larkana District.</i>		
40	Mahomedan Zamindars, Anjumans and chief Musalman officials of the district.	<p>They are generally in favour of the Government proposals, but consider that very great discontent will be caused among the poorer classes if the cheap passage rates which have recently prevailed are abolished and a Government monopoly is granted which would result in an enhancement in the rates. They suggest that the rates should be inclusive of charges for boat hire between the ship and the shore and for quarantine charges at Camaran. The period of two months after the last date of the Haj is not sufficient for the return journey. Those who decide to stay longer should be entitled to claim a refund on their return fares.</p> <p>Pilgrims should be permitted before they leave home to name the person to whom refund is to be made in the event of their death. A fixed period should be named at the end of which refunds should be claimable if nothing has been heard of the pilgrims. The refund should be limited to Rs. 50. Those who have paid at the higher rates should be entitled to the refund of a full half of the fares charged. Unclaimed return fare refunds should be credited to a fund for the assistance of poor pilgrims.</p> <p>Ships starting from Karachi should not go to Bombay; Chittagong and Calcutta should be thrown open to the pilgrim traffic.</p>
<i>Thar and Parkar District.</i>		
41	Leading Mahomedans in the district.	Are in favour of the Government proposals.
<i>Nawabshah District.</i>		
42	Mahomedan Zamindars of the Nasrat Taluka.	Are in favour of the proposals, but consider that the proposed fares should be reduced by one-half and that arrangements should be made for refunds in cases where for any reason the return halves of tickets have not been used. If Government fix the fares they should strictly limit the number of pilgrims to be carried on each ship, and should require that proper arrangements be made for the zenana pilgrims.
	Mahomedans of the Sakrand Taluka.	Are in favour of the proposals but, consider that refunds should be allowed in the case of pilgrims wishing to stay in Arabia for a period longer than the one suggested.
	Mahomedans of the Shahdahpur Taluka.	The rates should be reduced.
	Mahomedans of Nau-shahro.	Oppose the proposals as they consider that it would prevent many poor Mahomedans who now depend on charity from performing the Haj.
	Mahomedans of the Sinjhore Taluka.	Are in favour of the Government proposals.
	Mahomedans of Kandiaro.	The proposal would prevent many poor Mahomedans from performing the Haj. The system of return tickets would be unfair to the heirs of the considerable number of Hajis who die in Arabia. It is undesirable that any one company should have a monopoly of the pilgrim traffic. The time allowed for the return journey should be five months at least.
<i>Upper Sind Frontier District.</i>		
43	Leading Mahomedan Zemindars in the district.	Are generally in favour of the proposed arrangements, but consider that the fares proposed are too high.

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44	Leading Mahomedans of Aden.	<p style="text-align: center;">ADEN.</p> <p>Compulsory return tickets and fixed fares are desirable for the pilgrim traffic from Aden to Jeddah. Rates should also be fixed for the voyage from Aden to Jeddah. The period allowed for the return journey should be extended to four months.</p>
45	His Highness the Nawab of Palanpur.	<p style="text-align: center;">NATIVE STATES.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Palanpur State.</i></p> <p>Expresses his full concurrence in the proposed arrangements.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Native States in the Rewa Kantha Agency.</i></p>
46	Leading Mahomedans of the Native States of Sunth, Chhota Udepur, Balasinor, Kadana and Baria in the Rewa Kantha Agency.	<p>Are generally in favour of the proposals, but consider that the proposed rates are very high. The Mahomedans of Chhota Udepur are opposed to fares being fixed and to a monopoly being given to any one company. The Balasinor Mahomedans point out that a Haji can ordinarily go to Jeddah at a cost of Rs. 15 to Rs. 30. Provision should be made for extending the period of return in the case of those pilgrims who may be desirous of staying in the Hedjaz longer.</p>
	The Raja and Mahomedans of Lunavada State.	<p>The proposed rates are high.</p>
47	Vazir of Khairpur State	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Khairpur State.</i></p> <p>Four ships should be despatched from Karachi instead of two.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Radhanpur State.</i></p>
48	His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur.	<p>The transfer of return tickets should be permitted. The duration of a return passage from Jeddah should be extended to one year to enable pilgrims to visit other holy cities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States.</i></p>
49	Mahomedans of the States of Kolhapur, Sangli, Miraj (Junior) and Mudhol.	<p>Are in favour of the proposed arrangements.</p>
	Leading members of the Mahomedan community of Jamkhandi.	<p>The system of compulsory return tickets will be convenient to those only who intend to return within the time allowed, but it will be inconvenient to those who wish to stay in the Hedjaz for a long while. The monopoly rates are rather high as compared with current rates.</p>
	Leading members of the Mahomedan community of Ramdurg.	<p>It is desirable that maximum rates should be fixed but those mentioned in the provisional agreement with Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company are too high. They should be moderate and such as could be paid by the middle class and poor people who form the majority of those who go to the Hedjaz.</p> <p>A system of compulsory return tickets should be introduced, but exceptions should be made in the case of those who do not wish to return at all or who intend to stay a longer time in the Hedjaz.</p> <p>It is neither necessary nor desirable to give a monopoly to one company, though the rates may be fixed.</p>

Serial No.	Anjuman, Association, community or individual consulted.	Gist of the opinions expressed.
50	The Raja of Rajpipla and the leading Mahomedans of the State.	Have no objection to urge against return tickets being issued, but consider that the system should not be made compulsory and that those who desire to go on single tickets should have full liberty to do so. Very few persons from the State go to the Hedjaz.
51	Musalman Anjumans at Akalkot.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Akalkot State.</i></p> <p>Are in favour of the Government proposals.</p>
52	Musalmans in the States under the Political Agent, Satara.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>States under the Political Agent, Satara.</i></p> <p>Are in favour of the Government proposals.</p>
53	Leading individual members of the Mahomedan community of the State.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Savantvadi State.</i></p> <p>Are in favour of the proposed system of compulsory return tickets.</p>
54	Leading individual members of the Mahomedan community.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Mahi Kantha State.</i></p> <p>Agree to the proposal to establish a system of compulsory return tickets.</p>
55	Anjuman-i-Islam, Cambay.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Cambay State.</i></p> <p>According to the injunctions of the Koran indigent Mahomedans have no right to go to Mecca. There is no objection, therefore, to the proposed system of compulsory return tickets combined with fixed rates of passage money.</p>
56	The Bantwa and Manawadar Mahomedans. Porebunder and Junagadh Mahomedans.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Porebunder and Junagadh States.</i></p> <p>Approve of the compulsory return tickets system.</p> <p>Opinions are divided. In Junagadh itself and in the Porebunder State the Mahomedans oppose the proposed arrangements. They say that competition is desirable in order to reduce the fares so as to enable the poorer pilgrims to make the pilgrimage. Some pilgrims stay on in Arabia a long time after the Haj is over.</p>

Notes of an informal conference held on the 31st July 1913 at the Council Hall in Poona for the purpose of considering the proposals in connexion with the Haj pilgrimage formulated in the Bombay Government's letter to the Government of India, no. 2896, dated the 11th April 1913.

Present.

The Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., Chairman.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos.

The Hon'ble Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah.

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, C.I.E.

The Secretary to Government, General Department.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hill opened the proceedings by reciting the conditions, set forth in paragraph 4 of their letter to the Government of India, on which the Bombay Government had proposed that the arrangements for the conveyance of pilgrims between India and Jeddah should be entrusted to Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company. He then referred in some detail to the opinions which had been elicited from the various individuals and associations consulted throughout the Presidency, and drew attention to their generally favourable character and the absence of any widespread or strong opposition to the two essential features of the scheme, namely, the grant for a term of years of a monopoly of the pilgrim traffic to a single shipping firm, and the institution of a system of compulsory return tickets. Where exception had been taken to the scheme the points of objection practically resolved themselves into three, namely—

(1) that the passage rates proposed were excessive ;

(2) that the period within which a return passage could be claimed was too short ;

(3) that the scheme made no provision for the large number of pilgrims who had no intention of returning to their homes or who proposed to make a prolonged stay in the Hedjaz or to return home overland.

2. With reference to (1) he observed that, in the total absence of other competitors in the field, the company in question were in a very strong position to lay down their own terms, and that in any case the objection did not take into account the proposed improvement of the conditions of the service which the terms of the contract contemplated.

3. As regards (2) he pointed out that the clause referred to did not go further than to stipulate that the presentation of a return ticket within two months of the last day of the Haj should be a condition to securing a passage within 3½ months from that date, and did not empower the company to refuse altogether to give a return passage to the holder of a ticket presented after the expiry of the prescribed period. He thought that the company might be asked, subject to an absolute limit of two years, to guarantee, in the case of pilgrims presenting return tickets after the expiration of the prescribed two months, a return passage within two months of the date of such presentation, or, in the alternative, to pay an indemnity of Rs. 50 on each ticket.

4. As regards (3) he considered that the number of pilgrims who did not return by sea was largely made up of pilgrims from Central Asia, and that to meet the objection in the case of Indian pilgrims an arrangement might be devised for refunding a sum of Rs. 50, representing the return half of the ticket on a declaration being made by the holder before the Jeddah consular authorities that he had no intention of returning to India.

5. After some discussion as to the value of the opinions collected and the mode of their collection Mr. Hill pointed out that the really essential question

regarding which he now desired to have the opinion of the members of the conference was whether or not it was desirable to institute a system of compulsory return tickets. If it were once admitted that the institution of such a system was desirable, then the necessity for some such arrangement as that outlined must be conceded, and it would only remain to consider its details. He proposed, therefore, to invite *seriatim* the several members present to state their precise objections to a system of compulsory return tickets.

6. In response to this invitation Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola stated that the principal objection to the proposal arose from the very large proportion of pilgrims who either do not return to India at all or who return by another route. This

(* The actual figures for the past 25 years give an annual average of 2,900.)

proportion he estimated at 10,000 annually. Its extent could be judged from the very large sums which accrued by the lapse of return railway tickets when these were compulsory and which formed the nucleus of the Haj Relief Fund. This feature of the pilgrimage complicated the question immensely. He was of opinion that no satisfactory arrangement could be devised which would admit of refunds being made to pilgrims who did not return by sea, while not opening the door to grave abuses. It would be impossible either to prevent pilgrims from obtaining refunds by means of false declarations, in which case they would spend, or would conceal the possession of, the money paid to them and would be thrown, as before, on the hands of the British authorities at Jeddah, or to ensure that the refunds were paid to the rightful claimants and not to persons who had obtained the return halves of tickets by purchase or by fraud. Having regard to the immense numbers to be dealt with, no system of identification of ticket holders at Jeddah, designed to prevent such transfers, was in his opinion practicable. There would thus, in spite of all efforts, be a large residuum every year of pilgrims who for one reason or another were unprovided with the means of returning to India, and the difficulty complained of would not be removed, though it might be to some extent reduced in degree. Criticising the details of the scheme he compared unfavourably the term of two months within which presentation of the return half of a ticket would ensure a passage back to India within the nine months during which the railway return tickets were valid. He also enlarged on the excessive character of the rates proposed having regard to the average of the rates actually paid in the course of past years. The higher rates occasionally obtaining during the last two or three seasons were, he stated, due to exceptional causes and did not afford a fair basis of comparison. He contended that it was not right or just to inflict on the fifteen to twenty thousand pilgrims who annually performed the Haj all the inconvenience and loss which a compulsory return ticket system, under proper safeguards, necessarily involved, merely in order to prevent some two or three hundred of them from being stranded at Jeddah. He considered that if the British Government took steps to prevent the systematic robbing of pilgrims by the authorities at the quarantine station of Camaran, and if other Indian ports besides those of Bombay and Karachi were thrown open, there would be a very great improvement in the general conditions of the pilgrim traffic. Having taken these steps, he thought that Government should definitely announce that in future no assistance of any kind would be given to pilgrims at Jeddah for effecting their return to India. Subject to these conditions he would contemplate with equanimity the annual stranding at Jeddah of some two or three hundred indigent pilgrims. He considered that the convenience of the great mass of the pilgrims and their freedom from all undesirable restrictions were more important considerations than the restoration of the credit of the Mussalmans of India in the estimation of the Mahomedan world.

7. The Hon'ble Sardar Syed Ali objected to the compulsory return ticket system on the ground that it would absolutely prevent many Mahomedans from undertaking the Haj pilgrimage whose bounden religious duty it was to perform it at least once in their lifetime, whether or not they had sufficient means to pay for the expenses of the journey. He was, he explained, referring to the "Shafi" sect who represented approximately 25 per cent. of the whole body of Mussalmans in India.

8. The Hon'ble Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad drew an unfavourable comparison between the treatment at the hands of the Turkish authorities in the Hedjaz of

pilgrims from British India and that accorded to pilgrims travelling under the protection of the French, Russian or Dutch Governments, and maintained that the proper course in dealing with the difficulty was for the British Government to address a strong representation to the Turkish Government on the subject and to arrange for the posting of representatives at the various stages on the route of pilgrimage who would protect the interests of the Indian pilgrims. He attributed the annual stranding of so many Indian pilgrims at Jeddah in a state of indigency to the exactions and robbery to which they were exposed in the course of the pilgrimage. He admitted that the better condition of the pilgrims from the Dutch Indies might be due to the fact that they came to the Hedjaz well equipped, thanks to the arrangements made by the Dutch Government, with the means of returning to their homes, but adhered to his objection to the institution of a system of compulsory return tickets. He considered that, provided that effective measures were adopted to protect the pilgrims from illegal exactions, there was no necessity for taking any further action with regard to this difficulty. He also, like Sir Ibrahim, was prepared to view with unconcern the annual stranding at Jeddah of the residuum of pilgrims who went to the Haj with nothing but the means of getting to Mecca and without any provision for the return journey and whom, as he admitted, his proposals for the amelioration of Haj conditions would leave untouched.

9. The Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Hussein endorsed the views already expressed, and laid stress on the certainty that a large proportion of the pilgrims would, in the course of the journey from Jeddah to Mecca and back, mislay or be robbed of their return tickets.

10. The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy also concurred in the above views. He maintained that the arrangements would affect no improvement in the conditions of the pilgrim traffic. He adduced specific instances in support of his contention that the shipping company to whom Government proposed to entrust these arrangements had already shown themselves unable to deal adequately with this traffic. In these circumstances nothing would be gained by giving them, or any other shipping firm, a monopoly of the traffic. In his opinion it was very desirable that the Government of India should arrange to appoint a committee consisting of the leading Mahomedans of every province with instructions to consider and submit definite proposals for improving the conditions of the pilgrim traffic. Personally he was of opinion that the difficulty referred to would always exist, as no scheme that could be devised would prevent pauper Mussalinans from making their way out to the Haj and then begging their way back.

11. The Hon'ble Mr. Hill in bringing the proceedings to a close said that he proposed in the first instance to communicate to Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin Kadri (Collector of West Khandesh) the opinions which had been elicited in the course of the discussion, and to ask him for his observations and suggestions regarding them. He undertook that the above opinions would be adequately represented in the reply which the Bombay Government would in due course address to the Government of India on the question, though he naturally reserved to himself the right of criticising them freely and of indicating the almost wholly negative and destructive character of the arguments by which they were supported and the "non possumus" attitude which they generally represented.

Note by Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin Syed Mian Kadri.

The opinions elicited at the informal Conference in Poona are remarkable for their vagueness and contain no practical suggestion for improving the lamentable situation.

2. I beg to agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill, C.S I., C.I.E., I.C.S., subject to the following modifications:—

- (1) That the passage rates proposed are excessive and may be reduced.
- (2) That maximum rates may be fixed for the single as well as the return voyage.
- (3) That tenders may be invited for the monopoly and that the monopoly may be given to the lowest bidder.
- (4) That the return ticket system may not be made compulsory until the results of the working of the monopoly system are definitely known.
- (5) That a "Haj Fund" may be raised in the whole of India for the repatriation of destitute Hajis at Jeddah.

3. My reasons for making the above suggestions are stated in the following paragraphs.

4. A dispassionate consideration of the complicated Haj problem leads to the inevitable conclusion that the repatriation of destitute pilgrims stranded at Jeddah is not the only difficulty to be faced but that there is another equally serious difficulty felt almost every year by hundreds of poor pilgrims. It is due to the fluctuations in the passage rates according to the sweet will of shipping companies. Many pilgrims led away by false rumours start for the Haj in the hope of securing a cheap passage. On their arrival in Bombay, they find to their utter despair the rates tremendously high, but once having left their native place with a sincere desire to perform the Haj, they consider it a sin to go back. Consequently they exhaust their limited resources at the very outset. Such persons though not paupers get stranded at Jeddah on their return journey. Some of the misery at Jeddah is also due to the impression that the benign British Government would grant a free passage.

For these reasons, it is essential not only in the interests of those who get stranded at Jeddah but even for the welfare of a majority of pilgrims that the steamer rates should be fixed and announced beforehand so that every pilgrim may know exactly what provision he must make for the intended pilgrimage.

The only reasonable solution of this difficult problem that suggests itself under the present circumstances is to fix the maximum rates for a single as well as a return passage. To carry out this scheme, there is no alternative but to have the scheme of a monopoly; the two schemes are inseparable.

5. Here I must confess that this opinion of mine regarding a monopoly is not shared by a majority of Mahomedans both literate as well as illiterate, and the reasons for this difference of opinion are obvious.

The opposition is more or less sentimental and is based upon the misapprehension that Government want to restrict the Haj and interfere indirectly with the most sacred religious duty of Mahomedans.

Time and experience alone can remove this wrong impression. At present they are in an excited mood on account of the state of affairs in Turkey and are not open to conviction. Therefore, I beg respectfully to suggest that the final decision of this delicate subject may, if possible, be withheld until the present fervour subsides.

6. However, if it be deemed expedient to decide this matter without any further delay, I submit that moderate, maximum rates may be fixed for a single as well as a return passage. The rates for the return ticket may be only one-third more than the single passage rates and made so attractive as to induce a majority of pilgrims to take a return ticket. The present opposition to the return

ticket system is mostly due to the proposed excessive passage rates because it is apprehended that they would come in the way of a large majority of ordinary pilgrims who think it their solemn duty to perform the Haj at least once during their lifetime.

As soon as the people find that the rates for the return tickets are decidedly advantageous and compare favourably with the single fare, they would resort to the return ticket system as is the case with the Railway return tickets and the resentment due to the idea of compulsion would naturally disappear. The return ticket system should not therefore be made compulsory until it becomes popular. This would mainly depend upon the successful working of the shipping company that might get the monopoly. With a view to popularise the system, I beg to suggest that the following maximum rates may be fixed inclusive of the Camaran quarantine dues :—

Maximum single passage.	Maximum for the return ticket.
Rs.	Rs.
75	100 October.
60	80 September.
45	60 August.

With the exception of the last year, the rates of the shipping companies were generally very moderate specially when the competition used to be keen.

7. After the maximum rates are fixed, tenders may be invited and the monopoly given to the lowest bidder. The great advantage of an open competition would be that it would be possible to find out the lowest rates and the opponents of the monopoly shall have no grounds for complaint.

It is possible that some well-to-do Mahomedans may come forward to float a company for the purposes of Haj. At any rate, the Mahomedans at large shall have the satisfaction of knowing that Government did all they could to facilitate the performance of Haj. There is no doubt that "Haj" is imperative and all the Mahomedans of India are concerned in this question.

8. Lots of pilgrims go to Medina after the Haj. Therefore the guarantee of a return passage from Jeddah should be 5 months instead of 3½ months.

In the case of each holder of a return ticket who does not wish to return or who is certified by the British Consul at Jeddah to have died in the Hedjaz, the Company should, on production of the unused return voucher within 12 months, pay half the amount of the return ticket. I hope the above modifications and concessions would pacify the Mahomedans and prove acceptable to them.

9. In spite of all this, if Mahomedans do not assume a conciliatory attitude, they must be prepared to give a practical proof of their genuine sympathy for their co-religionists stranded at Jeddah and raise within six months a decent fund in every province and deposit the same with the Government of India, the annual income of which can be utilised for the repatriation of destitute Hajis at Jeddah. For this purpose, a committee of leading Mahomedans of each province may be appointed as proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhai with instructions to form sub-committees in all the important cities and towns of India to collect the necessary fund amounting from five to ten lakhs of rupees.

10. These are in my humble opinion the two practical ways of solving a long-standing problem instead of carrying on an acrimonious discussion.

SYED SHAMSUDDIN KADRI.

Dhulia, 14th August 1913.

No. 1136-1147, dated Simla, the 20th June 1914.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. L. C. PORTER, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education,

To—Local Governments and Administrations.

I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with your letter no. , dated the on the subject

Madras no. 1578, dated the 18th December 1913.
Bengal no. 622-T. San., dated the 12th September 1913.

United Provinces no. 1340, dated the 28th December 1913.

Punjab no. 378-M. & S., dated the 6th May 1914.
Burma no. 1119-17-Z-4, dated the 23rd August 1913.

Bihar no. 1395-P., dated the 13th May 1914.
Central Provinces no. 1206-VI-35-5, dated the 1st October 1913.

Assam no. 6114-G., dated the 20th November 1913.

North-West Frontier Province no. 668-N., dated the 28th July 1913.

Coorg no. 1619, dated the 20th June 1913.
Delhi no. 5043-Edn., dated the 1st July 1913.

Mysore no. 4814, dated the 14th August 1913.

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of pilgrimage to the Hedjaz. The scheme suggested by the Government of Bombay in their letter of the 11th April 1913, involved the grant of a monopoly of the pilgrim traffic between India and Jeddah to a particular firm and the adoption of a system of compulsory return tickets. Local Governments were consulted in this Department circular letter nos. 816-826, dated the 16th May 1913, and their replies were forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information.

2. The Government of Bombay have now submitted revised proposals for improvement in the conditions of the Haj pilgrim traffic without resort either to a monopoly or to the system of compulsory return tickets. The proposals put forward have been discussed by the Governor in Council with prominent leaders of the Muhammadan community in the Bombay Presidency and it is reported that they meet with general acceptance. I am to forward a copy of the Bombay Government's letter no. 3097, dated the 21st April 1914 and enclosures, containing these proposals, and to request that [with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor (in Council)] after consultation with leading Muhammadan gentlemen and associations in the province, the Government of India may be furnished with the views of your Government.

3. The Government of India desire to emphasise the opinion expressed by the Government of Bombay in paragraph 12 of their letter regarding the necessity for early organisation of local Haj committees at the headquarters of each province with sub-committees at other important centres. In this connection I am to invite attention to this Department letter nos. 619-628, dated the 18th April 1913, in which local Governments were addressed on the question of the formation, as an experimental measure, of suitable local Haj committees. The Government of India will be glad to receive a report as to what progress has been made towards carrying out these proposals.

4. The Government of India believe that it would add to the usefulness of the provincial committees, in those provinces where the number of Hajis is relatively large, if they were provided with paid secretaries; and, subject to the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, they would be glad to consider any reasonable proposal for assistance from Imperial funds towards the pay of these secretaries.

5. Subject also to the approval of the Secretary of State, the Government of India are disposed to agree to a non-recurring grant of one lakh of rupees being made from Imperial revenues to the Bombay Haj Committee towards the proposed Repatriation Fund, on the condition indicated in paragraph 16 of the Bombay letter, *vis.*, that the Mussulman community throughout India raises at least an equal sum within a reasonable period.

6. The proposals summarised in paragraph 15 involve an amendment of the rules under the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, and of the protection of Pilgrim Act, 1887 (Bombay Act II of 1887). I am to forward for the information of the Government of Madras, etc., your information a copy of the Bombay Government's letter no. 3098, dated the 21st April 1914, dealing with these amendments and to say that action is being taken separately on this letter. The proposed amendments in the rules under the Pilgrim Ships Act will in the ordinary course be published for criticism

before they are finally issued. The bill to amend the protection of Pilgrims Act so as to require owners to notify the actual date of sailing and to impose a cumulative penalty in event of default will also be subject to further discussion when introduced into the Local Council.

7. I am to request that the matter may be treated as urgent and that [with the permission of ^{His Excellency the Governor in Council} ^{His Honour the Lieutenant Governor (in Council)}] all possible intermediate action may be taken to meet the requirements of the ensuing Haj.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 3rd July, 1914.

No. 1249.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Rameswaram in the Ramnad taluk of the Ramnad District, Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Adi New Moon festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Madura, Madura East, Silaiman, Tiruppuvanam, Tiruppachetti, Muttanendal, Manamadurai, Parttibanur, Kamudakkudi, Paramakkudi, Pandikanmoi, Sattirakkudi, Ramnad, Valantaravai, Uchippuli, Mandapam, Pamban, Thangachimadam, Rameswaram, and Dhanushkodi on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 14th to the 28th July 1914 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Adi New Moon festival at Rameswaram.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd July 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 610.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 534, dated the 12th June 1914, the following appointments are made, *vice* Colonel B. Holloway, Indian Army, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, proceeding on combined leave, with effect from the 4th July 1914 :—

Major A. H. O. Spence, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse, Assistant Secretary, to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

Major J. H. K. Stewart, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles, to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 611.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 12th June 1914, page 4620.

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India Office,

June 12, 1914.

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QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S MILITARY NURSING SERVICE FOR INDIA.

NOTE.—The date of appointment of Nursing Sisters Miss Dorothea Annie Porter and Miss Bessie Louise Cooper is 6th March 1914, and not 10th March 1914, as notified in the London Gazette of the 20th March 1914.

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PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 612.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Surgeon-General.

Colonel Thomas Grainger, C.B., M.D., *vice* Surgeon-General A. M. Crofts, C.I.E., B.D.S., I.M.S., Bengal, retired. Dated the 25th May 1914.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Rice Edwards, C.M.G., M.D., *vice* Colonel T. Grainger, C.B., M.D., I.M.S., Bengal, promoted. Dated the 25th May 1914.

Colonel Edwards' tenure will reckon from the 25th May 1914.

To be Majors.

Captain Walter Scott Patton, M.B. - Dated the 26th January 1914.

Captain (and Brevet-Major) Samuel Richard Christophers, M.B. Dated the 1st March 1914.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 613.—Staff-Serjeant Robert Travers Waugh to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* George John Artlett, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 18th April 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 614.—The following promotions are made :—

27th Punjabis.

Jemadar Sher Ahmad to be Subadar and Havildar Roshan Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghulam Muhammad, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st July 1914.

59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Parbat Chand to be Subadar and Havildar Sahib Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Arijang Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 16th June 1914.

72nd Punjabis.

Subadar Khusial Singh, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major and Jemadar Latif Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Ghulam Muhammad Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st July 1914.

80th Carnatic Infantry.

Jemadar Abdus Samad to be Subadar and Quartermaster-Havildar Abdur Razaq to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Ghaus, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st July 1914.

1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Sher Sing Adhikari to be Subadar and Havildar Dalbahadur Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Jotindra Sahi, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st June 1914.

MEDALS.

No. 615.—It is notified for information that war medals in bronze will not be issued for future campaigns for which a medal is granted ; silver medals will be issued to all individuals taking part in such campaigns, whether combatants or followers.

RETIREMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Army.

No. 616.—Commissary and Honorary Captain Harry Robert Arthur is permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 3rd July 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Surma Valley Light Horse.

No. 617.—Robert Thomson Fraser to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st March 1914.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 618.—Lieutenant William McColin Kirkpatrick to be Captain, *vice* J. Melville, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 2nd May 1914.

Second Lieutenant John Crawford to be Lieutenant, *vice* W. McC. Kirkpatrick, promoted. Dated the 2nd May 1914.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

No. 619.—Surgeon-Lieutenant Herbert Mathew Dowler, L.R.C.P. (London), M.R.C.S. (England), to be Surgeon-Captain. Dated the 27th May 1914.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 620.—Robert Wright Strachan to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* B. May, resigned. Dated the 5th February 1914.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 621.—Lieutenant Benjamin Herbert Heald to be Captain, *vice* W. H. L. Cabell, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st February 1914.

South Andaman Volunteer Rifles.

No. 622.—Captain Reginald Fendall Lewis is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated the 1st May 1914.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 623.—Thomas James Gray Stewart Walters to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* A. G. Woosnam, promoted. Dated the 1st April 1914.

Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 624.—Lieutenant-Colonel George Cochrane Godfrey to be Commandant with the rank of Colonel, *vice* Sir T. R. Wynne, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., V.D., resigned. Dated the 31st January 1914.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 625.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer :—

Chota Nagpur Light Horse.

Major Arthur Tosco Peppé.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd July 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 24th and 30th June 1914 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	REMARKS.
Indian Subordinate Medical Department.	Assistant Surgeon Percy Leyland White.	17th June 1914.	Vizagapatam.	...
113th Infantry.	Captain Cyril Byam Gannon.	24th June 1914.	Dibrugarh.	...

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd July 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 59.—The services of Commander M. W. Farewell, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for appointment as Port Officer, Karachi, *vice* Commander N. F. J. Wilson, Royal Indian Marine, resigned; with effect from the 24th May 1914.

No. 60.—With reference to Marine Department Notification No. 33, dated the 3rd April 1914, Lieutenant (temporary Commander) H. Morland, Royal Indian Marine, is confirmed in the appointment of Staff Officer, Kidderpore Dockyard; with effect from the 18th March 1914.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 61.—Commander N. F. J. Wilson, Royal Indian Marine, is granted 9 months' leave out of India on private affairs; with effect from the 24th May 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th June, 1914.

No. 172.—Mr. I. T. St. Clair Pringle, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in Class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in Class II of that establishment, with effect from the 18th May 1914, during the absence of Mr. G. S. Bocquet, District Traffic Superintendent, on privilege leave.

No. 173.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the North Western Railway for a line of railway on the 5' 6" gauge from Sialkot station on the North Western Railway to a terminus at Morala near the headworks of the Upper Chenab Canal, a distance of about 13 miles.

2. This survey will be known as the Sialkot-Morala railway survey.

The 1st July, 1914.

No. 174.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned a reconnaissance survey being carried out by the agency of the Eastern Bengal Railway, for a line of railway on the 5' 6" gauge to open out that part of the Pabna District lying between Ishardi on the Eastern Bengal Railway to Sadhuganj on the Jamuna River.

2. This survey will be known as the Pabna District feeder railway reconnaissance survey.

The 2nd July, 1914.

No. 175.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 117, dated the 12th May 1914, Mr. R. N. Nicolls, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent on that railway, with effect from the 25th May 1914 and until further orders.

Mr. Nicolls will officiate in Class II during the privilege leave portion of Mr. Bean's leave and thereafter hold temporary rank in Class II, grade 5.

The 3rd July, 1914.

No. 176.—Mr. A. S. Anderson, Station Master, North Western Railway, Rawalpindi, is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

T. RYAN,

Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 28.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 10th July, 1914.

No. 1096.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 1 of section 17 of the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1896 (Regulation I of 1896), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. E. McColl, I.C.S., to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma, during the absence on leave of Sir George Shaw, Kt., C.S.I., I.C.S., or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The 7th July, 1914.

No. 482.—The services of Captain W. S. McGillivray, M.D., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

The 10th July, 1914.

No. 488.—The services of Captain A. A. C. McNeill, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

POLICE.

The 9th July, 1914.

No. 582.—The services of Captain R. B. Kitson, 58th Rifles (Frontier Force), are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment with the Burma Military Police, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

The 10th July, 1914.

No. 587.—The services of Captain G. G. Everett, 67th Punjabis, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

PUBLIC.

The 6th July, 1914.

No. 1141.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the following officer to be a gazetted officer:—

Mr. W. F. Stowell, Chief Superintendent of the office of the Director General, Indian Medical Service.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th July, 1914.

No. 1109-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to amend the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, as follows:—

Section 151 of the said Law shall be deleted.

No. 1517-Est.-A.—Mr. J. H. H. Bill, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for 1½ months, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th June, 1914.

No. 1518-Est.-A.—Captain R. E. H. Griffith, of the Political Department, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, with effect from the 15th June, 1914.

No. 1523-Est.-A.—Mr. A. T. Holme, Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, is granted privilege leave for 14th days, with effect from the 25th June, 1914.

No. 1524-Est.-A.—Mr. H. D. G. Law, Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 25th June, 1914, during the absence of Mr. Holme on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 8th July, 1914.

No. 1531-*Est.-A.*—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Edwards, C.B., C.M.G., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st Class and Chief Medical Officer in the North-West Frontier Province, were placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, for the period from the 1st to the 24th May, 1914.

No. 1532-*Est.-A.*—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Edwards, C.B., C.M.G., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st Class and Chief Medical Officer in the North-West Frontier Province, are placed permanently at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 25th May, 1914.

The 9th July, 1914.

No. 1533-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Senor Eusebio Roman y Ferrer as Consul for Cuba at Calcutta.

No. 1545-*Est.-A.*—Lieutenant P. G. Loch, of the Political Department was posted temporarily as First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, from the 9th February to the 7th March, 1914, inclusive.

Corrigendum.—In Notification No. 1444-*Est. A.* dated 30th June 1914, published in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated 4th July, 1914, regarding the posting of Lieutenant Fowle for the words "Assistant to His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, Kerman," read "Assistant and His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, Kerman".

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 6th July, 1914.

No. 870-*F.E.*—Mr. E. Burdon, I.C.S., Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, has been granted privilege leave for 44 days, with effect from the 13th June 1914.

The 7th July, 1914.

No. 883-*F.E.*—The services of the Honourable Mr. S. P. O'Donnell, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the 28th June 1914.

The 8th July, 1914.

No. 873-*F.E.*—Mr. H. N. Heseltine has been appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Railways, with effect from the 2nd July 1914 and until further orders.

No. 886-*F.E.*—The following promotions and reversions of officers in the Indian Finance Department are notified :—

With effect from the 7th September 1913—

Rao Bahadur K. Balarama Ayyar is promoted to Chief Examiner, Class I.

Mr. G. W. V. de Rhé-Philipe is promoted to Chief Examiner, Class II, and to be sub. *pro tem.* in Class I.

Mr. H. Davies to officiate as Chief Examiner, Class II.

With effect from the 15th September 1913—

Mr. J. E. Lacey to officiate in Class I of the Public Works List.

With effect from the 3rd October 1913—

Mr. P. T. R. Kellner is promoted to Chief Examiner, Class II, sub. *pro tem.*

Mr. H. Davies to revert to Class III of the Public Works List.

With effect from the 22nd October 1913—

Mr. C. S. B. Sinclair to officiate in Class I of Chief Examiners instead of in Class I of the Public Works List.

Mr. J. Patch to officiate in Class I of the Public Works List.

With effect from the 25th October 1913—

Mr. J. M. Hartley to officiate in Class I of the Public Works List.

Mr. J. Patch to revert to Class III of the Public Works List.

With effect from the 28th October 1913—

Mr. J. M. Hartley to revert to Class III of the Public Works List.

With effect from the 11th November 1913—

Mr. W. A. T. Canduff to officiate in Class I of the Public Works List.

Mr. J. E. Lacey to revert to Class III of the Public Works List.

With effect from the 28th November 1913—

Mr. J. E. Lacey to officiate in Class I of the Public Works List.

With effect from the 2nd December 1913—

Mr. W. G. G. Bayly is confirmed in Class I of the Public Works List.

Mr. J. M. Hartley to officiate in Class I of the Public Works List.

With effect from the 2nd January 1914—

Mr. J. Patch to officiate in Class I of the Public Works List.

With effect from the 9th January 1914—

Mr. C. S. B. Sinclair is confirmed in Class I of the Public Works List but will continue to officiate in Class I of Chief Examiners.

With effect from the 2nd February 1914—

Mr. J. Patch to revert to Class III of the Public Works List.

With effect from the 15th March 1914—

Mr. J. Patch to officiate in Class I of the Public Works List.

The 10th July, 1914.

No. 889-F.E.—Mr. R. F. George, officiating Chief Accountant, Class II, in the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, was granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 1st June 1914.

No. 890-F.E.—The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. R. Sundarachari, an officer of the Indian Finance Department, attached to the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, in this Department Notification No. 710-F.E., dated 28th May 1914, published in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated 30th May 1914, was extended by four days.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

Simla, the 8th July, 1914.

No. 271.—Dr. D. B. Spooner, Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months with special leave for another three months, with effect from the 25th June 1914, or the subsequent date on which he availed himself of the leave.

No. 272.—Mr. J. F. Blakiston, Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Archæological Survey of that circle during the absence on leave of Dr. D. B. Spooner or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.*The 10th July, 1914.*

No. 334.—The services of the Reverend R. W. Campbell, a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

SANITARY.*The 10th July, 1914.*

No. 1311.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Pearce, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

L. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.*Simla, the 10th July 1914.*

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 626.—On return from leave, the services of Captain A. M. E. H. T. Walker, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad, for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 627.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 118, dated 6th February 1914, Captain E. A. Trafford, Indian Army, has been granted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months.

No. 628.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 875, dated 24th October 1913, Major R. J. T. Stewart, Indian Army, has been granted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on private affairs to the 22nd January 1915.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 629.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

" *London Gazette*," dated the 16th June 1914, pages 4706 and 4707.

* * * * *

India Office,

June 16, 1914.

The KING has approved the following appointments :—

Major-General Sir Alliston Champion Toker, K.C.B., Indian Army, Unemployed Supernumerary List, to be Colonel of the 18th Infantry.

Lieutenant-General Michael Weekes Willoughby, C.S.I., Indian Army, Unemployed Supernumerary List, to be Colonel of the 104th Wellesley's Rifles.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the transfer of the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—

Colonel Louis Augustus Gordon, C.B. Dated 28th May 1914.

The KING has approved the resignation of the service by the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army :—

Captain Kenneth Bright Joynson. Dated 3rd June 1914.

* * * * *

" *London Gazette*," dated the 19th June 1914, page 4801.

* * * * *

War Office,

19th June 1914.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Major Herbert C. Holman, D.S.O., 16th Cavalry, Indian Army, a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, in India, to be Brevet Lieutenant Colonel. Dated 20th June 1914.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

NATIVE INDIAN LAND FORCES.

No. 630.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Kanwar Amar Singh to be Captain. Dated 4th July 1914.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 631.—The undermentioned 3rd Class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class, and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—

Bengal Establishment.

Charles William Taylor Montgomery,—20th April 1914.

Lawrence Edis Messinier,—21st April 1914.

Madras Establishment.

Frederick Joseph Bernard,—20th April 1914.

Bombay Establishment.

Alfred George Lawrence

Geoffrey Carl Rehling

David Ernest Barrett

Archibald Raymond Hastings Boyne

} ,—20th April 1914.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 632.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class, and passed the required departmental examination, to be 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 20th April 1914 :—

No. 1080, Barkatullah (E).

No. 1108, Abdul Hakim Khan (E).

(E) Passed in English.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

General List.

No. 633.—Staff-Serjeant Rowley James Shepherd, *seconded*, to be Sub-Conductor, and to remain *seconded*, and

Staff-Serjeant William Henry Behenna to be Sub-Conductor ;

vice Sub-Conductor Thomas Smith, appointed Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, and *seconded* ; with effect from the 12th May 1914.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

No. 634.—Sub-Conductor Alfred Raymond Holmes, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Services, to be Conductor and

Staff-Serjeant Roland Everard Thornton, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Military Works Services, to be Sub-Conductor ;

vice William John Hayes, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 26th June 1914.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

No. 635.—Conductor John McEntee to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Sub-Conductor Ernest Johnson, *seconded*, to be Conductor, and to remain *seconded*,

Sub-Conductor William George Ventham to be Conductor and

Staff-Serjeant John Robert Mackay to be Sub-Conductor ;

vice Commissary and Honorary Captain George Anderson, deceased ; with effect from the 26th March 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 636.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred, on retirement, on the undermentioned Indian officers, with effect from the dates specified :—

Subadar-Major Ghulam Muhammad, *Sardar Bahadur*, 27th Punjabis, —1st July 1914.

Subadar-Major Umrao Sing Rawat, *Sardar Bahadur*, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles, —4th May 1914.

Subadar-Major Alahdin, *Sardar Bahadur*, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), —1st July 1914.

No. 637.—The following promotions are made :—

20th Deccan Horse.

Kot-Dafadar Gagan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kishan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st October 1913.

Jemadar Mahbub Khan (I) to be Ressaidar, *vice* Brij Lal, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st April 1914.

(Army Department Notifications No. 330, dated the 3rd April 1914, so far as it relates to the 20th Deccan Horse, and No. 402, dated the 24th April 1914, are hereby cancelled.)

51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Colour-Havildar Kale Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Tika Khan, *seconded* ; with effect from the 5th May 1914.

75th Carnatic Infantry.

Subadar Abdul Kadir to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Abdus Salam to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Muhammad Said to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Karim, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 2nd June 1914.

81st Pioneers.

Jemadar Kadir Sharif to be Subadar, *vice* Muhammad Jafar, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 30th June 1914.

96th Berar Infantry.

Jemadar Shaikh Muhammad Umar to be Subadar and Havildar Muhammad Zaman Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Walidad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 15th June 1914.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 638.—The undermentioned warrant officer of the Military Works Services and Public Works Department, India, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the date specified:—

Conductor William John Hayes, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Services;—26th June 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

(Artillery Companies.)

No. 639.—Second Lieutenant Alfred Master to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 3rd December 1913.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 640.—James Wilson Herbert Benson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 11th May 1914.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 641.—The following draft of an amendment to Section 137 of the Cantonment Code, 1912, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), is published as required by Section 25, sub-section (1) of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 10th August 1914.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid, will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft amendment.

The following shall be inserted as a proviso to Section 137 of the Cantonment Code:—

“Provided that the Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, direct that the provisions of this section shall apply to cured or preserved meat, of any specified description, or brought in from any specified place.”

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th July 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 1st and 7th July 1914 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	REMARKS.
Ordnance Department, Northern Army.	Sub-Conductor William Smith.	29th June 1914.	Aruvankadu.	Was Officiating Assistant Overseer, Cannon Cartridge Section, Aruvankadu.
37th Dogmas.	Major Richard Sylvester Phillips.	4th July 1914.	Jhelum.	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 24th June and 7th July 1914.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
Harold Butler.*	Captain.	Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force (Lumsden's), serving with Southern Waziristan Militia.	29th January 1914.	Intestate.	Rs. A. P. 2,556 11 6	Claims should be submitted to the Administrator General of Bengal.

* Next-of-kin.—(1) Father.—Colonel James Butler.

Address.—14, Gunterstone Road, W. Kensington, London. W.

(2) Brother.—Mr. Maurice Butler.

Address.—Accountant General's Office, Lahore.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th July 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 62.—Commander G. N. Forteath, Royal Indian Marine, Deputy Port Officer and Deputy Shipping Master, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Port Officer, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Commander C. J. C. Kendall, D.S.O., Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer, Calcutta, on leave; with effect from the 6th June 1914.

No. 63.—The services of Chief Engineer C. F. Laslett, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal to officiate as 2nd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to that Government, *vice* Chief Engineer C. T. Amor, Royal Indian Marine; with effect from the 28th May 1914 and until further orders.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 64.—Commander C. J. C. Kendall, D.S.O., Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer, Calcutta, is granted 12 months' leave out of India on private affairs; with effect from the 6th June 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th July, 1914.

No. 177.—Lieutenant J. R. Roberts, R.E., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Railway Board, is appointed an Assistant Engineer, State Railways, and posted to the North Western Railway.

The 7th July, 1914.

No. 178.—Mr. P. B. McGowan, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in Class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment officiated as a District Traffic Superintendent in Class II of that Establishment from the 10th to the 31st March 1914.

No. 179.—Mr. P. B. McGowan, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is permanently promoted to Class II, grade 5, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st April 1914.

The 8th July, 1914.

No. 180.—Lieutenant C. J. S. King, R.E., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Railway Board, is appointed an Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in Class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways and posted to the North Western Railway.

No. 181.—Lieutenant C. C. Phipps, R.E., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Railway Board, is appointed an Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in Class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways and posted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The 10th July, 1914.

No. 182.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India have sanctioned the construction, by the Baroda Durbar, of the extension of the Petlad-Vaso railway, 2' 6" gauge, from Vaso to Piej, a distance of about 3½ miles.

a. This extension will be known as the Vaso-Piej Railway.

T. RYAN,

Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 29. }

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 13th July, 1914.

No. 1188.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay will take rank in article 73 of the Warrant of Precedence for India published with the Home Department notification no. 328, dated the 10th February 1899.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th July, 1914.

No. 1579-Est.-A.—The services of Mr. J. R. Cornah, Indian Educational Service, an Assistant Principal in the Aitchison College, Lahore, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, with effect from the 14th July, 1914.

The 14th July, 1914.

No. 1585-Est.-A.—Corrigendum.—In Foreign and Political Department notification No. 1233-Est.-A., dated the 10th June, 1914, replacing the services of Mr. E. H. Wallace, I.C.S., at the disposal of the Government of Madras for "1st July, 1914" read "15th July, 1914".

No. 1589-Est.-A.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. H. McMahon, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months, with effect from the 10th July, 1914, under Articles 233 and 308 (b), Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1590-Est.-A.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir P. Z. Cox, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, substantive *pro tempore* will officiate in that appointment during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. H. McMahon, or until further orders.

The 16th July, 1914.

No. 1170-I.-C.—Erratum.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1006-I.-C., dated the 22nd June, 1914, for the words "Ambashankar Umiashankar Malji", read "Ambashankar Uttamram Malji".

No. 1173-I.-C.—The following Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals which have been recently revised by command of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, are published for general information. These Regulations supersede all those hitherto in force on the subject :—

A.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING FOREIGN ORDERS AND MEDALS APPLICABLE TO PERSONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE CROWN.

Orders.

1. It is the King's wish that no subject of His Majesty in the Service of the Crown shall accept and wear the Insignia of any Foreign Order without having previously obtained His Majesty's permission to do so, signified either :

(a) By Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual, or

(b) By private permission conveyed through His Majesty's Private Secretary.

2. Permission given by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual will enable the Insignia of the Foreign Order to be worn at all times and without any restriction.

Private permission will only enable the Insignia to be worn on the occasions specified in the terms of the letter from the King's Private Secretary conveying the Royal sanction.

3. Full and unrestricted permission by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual is contemplated in the following cases :—

For a Decoration conferred—

On an officer in His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces lent to a Foreign Government ; on an Officer in His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces attached by his Government to a Foreign Navy or Army during hostilities ; or on any British Official lent to a Foreign Government and not in receipt of any emoluments from British public funds during the period of such loan.

4. Private or restricted permission is contemplated for Decorations which have been conferred in recognition of personal attention to the Head of a Foreign State, and which are therefore of a more or less complimentary character, and will, as a rule, only be given on exceptional occasions when in the public interest and for political reasons it is deemed expedient that the acceptance of a Foreign Decoration should not be declined. Private permission will generally be given in the following cases :—

For a Decoration conferred :—

- (1) On British Ambassadors or Ministers abroad when the King pays a State visit to the country to which they are accredited ;

(NOTE.—A State visit is defined as one on which the King is accompanied by a Minister or High Official in attendance.)

- (2) On Members of Deputations of British Regiments to Foreign Heads of States ;

- (3) On Members of Special Missions when the King is represented at a Foreign Coronation, Wedding, or Funeral ; or on any Diplomatic Representative when specially accredited to represent His Majesty on such occasions ; and such Members of His Staff who actually attend the ceremonies in their official capacity ;

- (4) On Naval and Military Attachés only after completion of five years' service at the post to which they are appointed in that capacity.

5. Private or restricted permission will *not* be given to—

- (1) British Ambassadors or Ministers abroad when leaving ;
- (2) Members of British Missions announcing the Accession of a Sovereign ;
- (3) British Officers attending Foreign Manœuvres ;
- (4) Naval Officers of British Squadrons visiting Foreign Waters.

6. The desire of the Head of a Foreign State to confer upon a British subject in the Service of the Crown the Insignia of an Order must be notified to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs either through the British Diplomatic Representative accredited to the Head of the Foreign State, or through his Diplomatic Representative at the Court of St. James.

7. When His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the King's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained His Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to wear the Insignia of a Foreign Order, he shall signify the same to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause a Warrant, if it be a case for the issue of a Warrant as defined in Rule 2, to be prepared for the Royal Sign-Manual.

When such Warrant shall have been signed by the King, a notification thereof shall be inserted in the "Gazette," stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred.

Persons in whose favour such Warrants are issued will be required to pay to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department a stamp duty of 10s.

8. The Warrant signifying His Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms. Every such Warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that His Majesty's licence and permission does not authorise the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of His Majesty's Realms.

9. When a British subject in the Service of the Crown has received the Royal permission, full or private, to accept and wear the Decoration of a Foreign Order, he will not be allowed to accept and wear the Decoration of a higher class of the same Order without His Majesty's approval, which will only be given if the higher honour is being conferred in circumstances contemplated by these Regulations.

Medals.

10. Medals which constitute a particular class of a Foreign Order are subject in all respects to the Regulations in the same manner as higher grades of the Order, except that permission to wear will be given by Letter and not by Royal Warrant.

11. The King's unrestricted permission to accept and wear a Foreign Medal will only be given in the case of a Foreign Medal conferred by the Head or Government of a Foreign State for saving or attempting to save life at sea or on land.

12. The King's unrestricted permission to accept and wear a Foreign War Medal will only be given to (1) Officers of His Majesty's Military or Naval Forces if serving with a Foreign Army or Navy with His Majesty's licence, and (2) Military or Naval Attachés or other Officers officially attached to Foreign Armies or Navies during hostilities.

13. In exceptional cases, when for special reasons it is deemed expedient that the acceptance of the Medal should not be declined, His Majesty will grant restricted permission. Such cases will be judged on their merits, and the circumstances in which the Medal may be worn will be specified in the Letter conveying His Majesty's permission.

14. The term "person in the Service of the Crown" includes persons in receipt of a salary or pension from Public Funds, or holding a Royal Commission in any part of His Majesty's Dominions, Protectorates, or Possessions.

15. Ladies are subject to the Regulations in all respects in the same manner as men.

B.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING FOREIGN ORDERS AND MEDALS APPLICABLE TO PERSONS NOT IN THE SERVICE OF THE CROWN.

Orders.

1. It is the King's wish that no subject of His Majesty shall wear the Insignia of any Foreign Order without having previously obtained His Majesty's permission to do so, signified either :

(a) By Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual, or

(b) By private permission conveyed through His Majesty's Private Secretary.

2. Permission given by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual will enable the Insignia of the Foreign Order to be worn at all times and without any restriction.

Private permission will only enable the Insignia to be worn on the occasions specified in the terms of the letter from the King's Private Secretary conveying the Royal sanction.

3. The full and unrestricted permission by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual is designed to meet cases where the Decoration may be said to have been earned by some valuable service rendered to the Head of the State conferring it, or to the State itself. Application will be made to His Majesty for full permission by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on behalf of any person who, not being at the time in the Service of the Crown, is either in the salaried employment of a Foreign State or has rendered valuable services within the period of two years immediately preceding the notification of the Decoration to His Majesty's Government as prescribed under rule 5.

The expression "valuable services" must be construed as meaning some service rendered to a Foreign Head of State or Government specifically, and must be indisputably valuable in the strict sense of the word. Though such services need not necessarily be gratuitous, as in the case of a person actually in the employ of a Foreign Government, they must be unconnected with any transaction of a commercial or financial character brought about in the ordinary course of business. The term "valuable services" does not therefore, as a general rule, apply to services connected with the fulfilment of Government or Municipal contracts, the financing of Government or Municipal loans. It also does not include Red Cross Services, presentation of objects of value to Public Museums and Institutions, pecuniary donations or endowments, personal performances, services in connection with Exhibitions and Industrial Congresses, services in the domain of art, literature, science, education, and agriculture, services rendered by British subjects in the capacity of honorary Foreign Consular Officers.

4. Private or restricted permission is contemplated for Decorations which have been conferred in recognition of personal attention to the Head of a Foreign State or Member of a Reigning House, and which are therefore of a more or less complimentary character. Private permission is as a rule only given on exceptional occasions, when in the public interest and for political reasons it is deemed expedient that the acceptance of a Foreign Decoration should not be declined.

5. Both in the case of full and in that of private permission the matter will be submitted to the King by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The desire of the Head of a Foreign State to confer upon a British subject the Insignia of an Order, or the fact that he has done so, must be notified to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs either through the British Diplomatic Representative accredited to the Head of the Foreign State, or through the Diplomatic Representative of the latter at the Court of St. James. His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for

Foreign Affairs shall be under no obligation to consider claims that are not brought to his notice through one of these channels.

6. When His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the King's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained His Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to wear the Insignia of a Foreign Order, he shall signify the same to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause a Warrant, if it be a case for the issue of a Warrant as defined in Rule 2, to be prepared for the Royal Sign-Manual.

When such Warrant shall have been signed by the King, a notification thereof shall be inserted in the "Gazette," stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred.

Persons in whose favour such Warrants are issued will be required to pay to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department a stamp duty of 10s.

7. The Warrant signifying His Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms. Every such Warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that His Majesty's licence and permission does not authorise the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of His Majesty's Realms.

8. When a British subject has received the Royal permission, full or private, to accept and wear the Decoration of a Foreign Order, he will not be allowed to accept the Decoration of a higher class of the same Order without His Majesty's approval. His Majesty will in such cases grant permission only if the promotion in the Order is conferred for fresh services which come within these Regulations.

9. These Regulations apply only to Orders of Chivalry. Decorations conferred by Private Societies and Decorations of a purely academic nature, and all Decorations not being Orders of Chivalry, may be accepted without His Majesty's permission, but must not be worn.

Exception is made in the case of a few Foreign Orders, which, though not in strictness Orders of Chivalry, yet are of such a high distinction that, for the purpose of these Regulations, they are to be considered and treated as Orders of Chivalry.

10. Ladies are subject to the Regulations in all respects in the same manner as men.

Medals.

11. Medals which constitute a particular class of a Foreign Order are subject in all respects to the Regulations in the same manner as higher grades of the Order, except that permission to wear will be given by Letter and not by Royal Warrant.

12. Medals for saving or attempting to save life at sea or on land conferred on behalf of the Head or Government of a Foreign State may be accepted without His Majesty's special permission, and may be worn at Court.

13. Medals conferred by Private Societies or Institutions and Commemorative Medals may be accepted without permission, but none of these Medals can be worn.

14. The King's permission must be obtained for any other Medal to be worn. No permission is needed to accept a Foreign Medal if it is not intended to be worn.

15. His Majesty will not grant permission to wear any Foreign War Medal if the person on whom it is to be or has been conferred was during the war acting in contravention of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

2. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1339-1. B., dated the 30th June, 1911, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1611-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Shyama Kumar Tagore as Honorary Consul for Venezuela at Calcutta.

The 17th July, 1914.

No. 1626-G.—Subject to the confirmation of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Jules Simon as Consul for Belgium at Calcutta.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 14th July, 1914.

No. 906-F.E.—Mr. W. T. M. Wright, I.C.S., Deputy Accountant General, United Provinces, has been granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 1st July 1914.

Mr. Gosain Das Datta, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 1st July 1914, and during the absence on leave of Mr. Wright.

No. 907-F.E.—Raj Sahib Pandit Bisheshwar Nath Razdan, Chief Accountant, attached to the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, has been granted privilege leave for 3 months and, in continuation, leave on medical certificate for 3 months, with effect from the 29th June 1914.

No. 909-F.E.—In Finance Department notification No. 842-F.E., dated 24th June 1914, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 27th June 1914, Part I, against the name of Bhai Hukam Singh for "31st May 1914" read "1st May 1914".

PAY AND ALLOWANCES (FUNDS).

The 17th July, 1914.

No. 771-P.—With the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India have decided to close the present Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund to fresh subscribers after the 31st December 1914, and to establish, with effect from the 1st January 1915, a new fund to be styled "The Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund", the detailed Regulations regarding which will be published later on. It is accordingly ordered that—

- (i) No subscriber will be admitted under the present Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations after the 31st December 1914.
- (ii) All those who would have been required to subscribe under the Regulations referred to above, had fresh subscribers been admitted after the 31st December 1914, will be required to subscribe to the new Fund as a condition of their appointment.
- (iii) All those who would have had the option of becoming subscribers under the present Regulations, had fresh subscribers been admitted after the 31st December 1914, will have the option of subscribing to the new Fund.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th July, 1914.

No. 19.—Mr. M. Nethersole, C.S.I., Inspector General of Irrigation, is appointed to act as Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department in addition to his own duties during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Russell, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

P. HAWKINS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 17th July, 1914.

No. 688.F.-129-8.—Dr. A. D. Blascheck, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab, on deputation as Instructor at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 25 days, combined with furlough for 1 year, 5 months and 8 days, with effect from the 14th April 1914, from which date he reverted to his substantive appointment on the Punjab forest cadre.

Mr. A. Wimbush, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madras, is appointed Instructor until further orders, with effect from the forenoon of 15th June 1914.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 18th July, 1914.

No. 5896-73.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit, with effect from the 15th October 1914, the bringing into British India, by sea or by land, of labels impressed with designs in imitation of full or half currency notes and of goods bearing such labels.

No. 6048-77.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India, of any copy of the journal entitled "Pro India" published by the "International Committee Pro India" of Zurich.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The 18th July, 1914.

No. 5951-1.—The services of Mr. C. A. Silberrad, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the 11th July 1914.

No. 5955-1.—The services of Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E., I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 10th July 1914.

No. 5959-1.—The services of Mr. Rustomji Faridoonji are replaced at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 11th July 1914.

INDUSTRIES.

The 18th July, 1914.

No. 6004-6.—In supersession of the Notification in this Department No. 5486-6, dated the 4th July 1914, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. E. H. Bray, of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Company, Calcutta, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. W. O. Grazebrook.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 18th July, 1914.

No. 6018-2.—Mr. J. A. Stevens, a Collector, Class III (officiating in Class II), in the Imperial Customs Service, has been granted privilege leave for 3 months and 15 days, with effect from the 7th July 1914.

No. 6022-2.—The following officiating promotions of officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified, with effect from the 7th July 1914:—

Name.	From	To
Mr. E. G. L. Laird-Macgregor, I.C.S.	Collector, Class III, substantive ..	Collector, Class II, officiating.
Mr. A. H. Lloyd, I.C.S. ...	Assistant Collector ...	Collector, Class III, officiating.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS.

Simla, the 17th July, 1914.

No. III.—The following amendment is made in the regulations for the study of the Russian language, published with the Department of Education notification no. 114, dated the 24th December 1913:—

In rule 1 *substitute* the following for the first sentence:—

"The Civil Service Commissioners will hold examinations (Final and Preliminary) in London four times a year, commencing on the third Tuesday in January and October, the first Tuesday in April, and the second Tuesday in June."

SANITARY.

The 17th July, 1914.

No. 1372.—In continuation of the notification of the Department of Education no. 1074, dated the 13th June 1914, the following telegram is published for general information:—

Telegram from the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, dated the 9th July 1914.

Sanitary Department reports three cases of plague at Basra 8th July. One fatal.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th July 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 642.—With the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, an exchange is sanctioned between Captain F. R. Coppinger, M.B., Indian Medical Service, and Captain J. B. Hanahn, F.R.C.S.I., Royal Army Medical Corps ; with effect from the 15th July 1914.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 643.—Army Department Notification No. 172, dated the 20th February 1914, is cancelled.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 644.—Major E. G. S. Trotter, Indian Army, is granted combined leave out of India for one year, the first month and twenty-two days being privilege leave, and the remainder leave on private affairs ; with effect from the 25th July 1914, or date of availing.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 645.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—
Lieutenant to be Captain.

Mansell Halket Jackson, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse),—19th July 1914.

NATIVE INDIAN LAND FORCES.

No. 646.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—
Lieutenant Zorawar Singh to be Captain. Dated the 4th July 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 647.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred, on retirement, on Subadar-Major Saiyid Ali, *Sardar Bahadur*, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated the 1st July 1914.

No. 648.—The following promotions are made :—

10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse).

Ressaidar Uttam Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Mahan Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Amar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ganda Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 7th July 1914.

Risaldar Bijai Singh to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Mirza Khalilullah Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Mahomed Amin Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Muhammad Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Sardar Khan, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 9th July 1914.

30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).

Risaldar Bahadur Singh to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Akbar Ali Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Muhammad Amir Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Mahbub Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Karim Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st July 1914.

No. 34 (Divisional Signal) Company.

Havildar Srinivasulu to be Jemadar, *vice* Manikkam, promoted ; with effect from the 22nd April 1914.

45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Jemadar Balwant Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Karam Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sundar Singh (II), transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 8th July 1914.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.

Havildar-Major Gagan Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Jagat Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from 1st June 1914.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 649.—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Most-Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the date specified :—

Captain Rupert Simson, 4th Cavalry,—14th June 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bihar Light Horse.

No. 650.—Lieutenant Arthur Lovett Turnbull to be Captain, *vice* G. E. Llewhellin, appointed Paymaster. Dated the 6th June 1914.

Bombay Light Horse.

No. 651.—The Hon'ble Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) Sir Henry Edward Edleston Proctor, Kt., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 1st May 1914.

Captain Herbert Stanley Reed to be Commandant, with the rank of Major, *vice* the Hon'ble Sir H. E. E. Proctor, resigned. Dated the 2nd May 1914.

*United Provinces Horse.**1st (Southern) Regiment.*

No. 652.—Lieutenant Charles Fred Maxmilan de Hoxar to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1914.

Lieutenant Percy Knight Yeates resigns his commission. Dated the 22nd May 1914.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 653.—Vincent Connolly to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 23rd February 1914.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 654.—Arthur Woodburn Hales to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 5th August 1912.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 655.—Frederick William Sprott to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 24th January 1914.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

No. 656.—Captain Dennis Michael Toomey resigns his commission. Dated the 1st June 1914.

Coorg and Mysore Rifles.

No. 657.—Hubert Godwin Bower to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st June 1914.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

No. 658.—Charles Herbert Macnutt to be Lieutenant, supernumerary to the establishment, pending absorption. Dated the 1st June 1914.

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 659.—Second Lieutenant Arthur Patrick Grenville Rochfort to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th June 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th July 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 8th and 14th July 1914 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	REMARKS.
73rd Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.	Major Herbert Morrice.	3rd July 1914.	Mussoorie.	Was commanding the details at the Landour Sanitarium.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th July, 1914.

No. 183.—Mr. S. A. Hamid, Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in Class III, grade 5, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is confirmed in his appointment and promoted to Class II, grade 4, of that Establishment, with effect from the 16th June 1914.

The 14th July, 1914.

No. 184.—It is hereby notified for general information that sanction has been accorded by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the construction by the Baroda Durbar of a line of railway on the 2' 6" gauge from Chhuchhapura (near Motipura), a flag station on the Gackwar's Dabhoi Railway to Tankhala, with a branch from Ghantoli to the Songir quarries, a total distance of 27·16 miles.

The 16th July, 1914.

No. 185.—Mr. L. C. Simpson, Probationary Assistant Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal Railway, is confirmed in Class III, grade 4, of the Superior Stores Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st July 1914.

No. 186.—*Corrigendum.*—In columns 2 and 3 of Railway Board's Notification No. 150, dated the 9th June 1914, publishing the annual promotions in the Locomotive Department, *delete* the words "and Class II Offg" against the name of Mr. Goss.

No. 187.—In continuation of Notification No. 36, dated the 23rd January 1913, it is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the agency of Messrs. McLeod and Company, Calcutta, for a line of railway on the 2' 6" gauge, from Fatehpur to Falta, a distance of about 9 miles.

2. This survey will be known as the Fatehpur-Falta railway survey.

The 17th July, 1914.

No. 188.—Lieutenant-Colonel V. Murray, R.E., Traffic Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as Agent of that Railway during the absence of Colonel C. A. R. Browne, on privilege leave.

T. RYAN,

Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 30.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 17th July, 1914.

No. 1118.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (X1 of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely:—

In Schedule II after the entry relating to Coorg, the following shall be added:—

The Province of Delhi,

Kirpans possessed or carried by Sikhs.

All.

The 21st July, 1914.

No. 1195.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900 (VI of 1900), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. C. P. R. Young, Barrister-at-Law, Government Advocate, Burma, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Lower Burma, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ormond, from the 3rd August to the 2nd September 1914, or until further orders.

The 22nd July, 1914.

No. 1200.—Mr. C. F. Napier and Diwan Bahadur C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri took their seats as temporary Additional Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Madras on the forenoon of the 13th July 1914.

POLICE.

The 24th July, 1914.

No. 659.—Mr. F. G. A. Slocock, C.I.E., I.C.S., Inspector General of Police, Central Provinces, is placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th July 1914 and until further orders.

No. 664.—The services of Lieutenant A. M. Arnott, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma, for employment in the Burma Military Police, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th July, 1914.

No. 1200-7.-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the "Regulation for the better administration of the Indore Residency Bazars", published with the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2513-I.-B., dated the 8th July, 1904, shall be further amended as follows, namely:—

In section 71, sub-section (1), the words "or near" shall be omitted.

No. 1656-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Article 10 of the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1907, as amended by the Persian Coast and Islands (Amendment) Order in Council, 1912, and by sections 12 and 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and with the previous assent of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Major Arthur Prescott Trevor, His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Arabistan, and Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Province of Arabistan; and is also pleased to direct that within these limits he shall exercise all the additional powers specified in Schedule IV of the aforesaid Code with which a Magistrate of the First Class can be invested.

No. 1657-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Article 28 of the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1907, as amended by the Persian Coast and Islands (Amendment) Order in Council, 1912, and by sections 22, 24 and 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (XIV of 1869) and with the previous assent of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major Arthur Prescott Trevor, His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Arabistan, and Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to be a Subordinate Judge of the First Class, within the limits of the Province of Arabistan; and to invest him within the said limits with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognisable by such Courts up to the amount of five hundred rupees.

The 21st July, 1914.

No. 1630-Est.-A.—The undermentioned officer is confirmed in the Political Department of the Government of India, with effect from the 9th July, 1914:—

Lieutenant E. J. D. Colvin,

The 22nd July, 1914.

No. 1667-G.—With reference to Notification No. 624-G., dated the 31st March, 1914, Monsieur J. G. Bendien, Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 20th June, 1914.

The 23rd July, 1914.

No. 1256-I.-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land Revenue Code, 1896, namely:—

In section 7 the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.

No. 1646-Est.-B.—The undermentioned officer is granted privilege leave for sixty days combined with leave out of India for one month and twenty days, with effect from the 18th July, 1914, under Article 220 of the Army Regulations, India, Volume II, and Army Order No. 64 of 1904:—

- Captain H. St. G. S. Scott, 2-4th Gurkha Rifles, Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops. Pension service 15th year commenced on the 21st May, 1914.

No. 1647-Est.-B.—Captain R. J. MacBrayne, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Punjab States Imperial Service Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 18th July, 1914, and during the absence on leave of Captain H. St. G. S. Scott, 2-4th Gurkha Rifles, or until further orders.

No. 1673-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Herr A. Brill as Acting Consul for Germany at Madras, during the absence of Herr M. Miersch.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 20th July, 1914.

No. 927.—F. E.—Mr. A. B. Cockburn, a probationer in the Indian Finance Department, has been promoted to class III of the General List, with effect from the 12th May 1914 and has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from that date.

Mr. B. K. Chatterjee, a probationer in the Indian Finance Department, has been promoted to class III of the General List, with effect from the 12th May 1914 and has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from that date.

No. 928.—F. E.—Mr. T. H. Puce, a Chief Accountant, class II, has been promoted to the General List of the Indian Finance Department, with effect from the 9th July 1914 and has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from that date.

No. 929.—F. E.—Mr. M. K. Ghatak has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 11th July 1914.

Mr. E. L. Gavaghan, Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 13th July 1914.

The 22nd July, 1914.

No. 940.—F. E.—Mr. A. M. Brigstocke, I.C.S., Accountant General, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for one month and thirty days, with effect from the 12th July 1914.

Mr. D. Dewar, I.C.S., has been appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 12th July 1914.

The 24th July 1914.

No. 947.—F. E.—With reference to rule XIV of the rules promulgated with Resolution No. 281-F. E., dated the 17th January 1911, published on pages 42-44 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 21st January 1911, it is hereby notified for general information that an examination will be held at Calcutta during the second half of December 1914 for the selection of probationers to fill four vacancies in the General List of the Indian Finance Department. Only candidates who have been nominated by the Government of India in the Finance Department in accordance with the rules quoted will be entitled to compete at the examination.

No. 948.—F. E.—Rai U. L. Banerjee, Bahadur, a Chief Superintendent, class II, has been promoted to the General List of the Indian Finance Department, with effect from the 10th July 1914, and has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the same date.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 23rd July, 1914.

No. 1002-F.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

June 1914.

Lakhs of Rupees.

	JUNE.		TO END OF JUNE.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1913-1914.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation) ...	3.18	3.42	7.46	8.38	34.94	34.95
Opium ...	23	18	65	79	2.76	2.38
Salt ...	38	30	1.39	1.35	5.16	5.16
Stamps ...	68	65	2.04	2.03	8.06	7.79
Excise ...	1.11	1.08	3.41	3.29	13.74	13.32
Provincial Rates ...	2	0	8	23	5	23
Customs ...	81	76	271	253	10.85	11.33
Assessed Taxes ...	29	26	61	56	2.67	2.76
Forest ...	17	21	4.2	4.8	3.44	3.19
Registration ...	8	8	23	23	78	78
Tributes from Native States ...	4	3	14	13	91	91
Other Civil Revenue ...	28	27	88	89	5.28	4.46
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS ...	7.27	7.42	20.02	20.89	84.64	87.23
Major Irrigation Revenue ...	53	53	62	63	3.97	4.09
Other Public Works Ordinary Revenue ...	10	5	16	11	67	71
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE (including Ordinary Public Works) ...	7.90	8.00	20.80	21.63	93.28	92.03
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works ...	—44	—44	—1.12	—1.08	—4.99	—4.07
Opium ...	—1	—1	—56	—46	—99	—1.51
Famine Relief (Civil) ...	—4	...	—10	—1	—16	—9
Other Civil Expenditure ...	—3.54	—3.39	—10.69	—10.32	—49.88	—45.34
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS ...	—4.03	—3.84	—12.46	—11.87	—56.02	—51.91
Major Irrigation Working Expenses ...	—13	—13	—37	—38	—1.87	—1.81
Buildings and Roads Expenditure ...	—42	—50	—1.16	—1.17	—8.77	—7.85
Famine Relief (Public Works) ...	—4	...	—24	...	—98	—90
Other P. W. Ordinary Expenditure ...	—16	—17	—38	—41	—1.47	—1.29
Irrigation Capital Expenditure ...	—12	—18	—41	—43	—1.73	—1.87
Debt Capital Expenditure ...	—3	—9	—8	—13	—85	—60
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE (including Public Works) ...	—4.93	—4.91	—15.10	—14.42	—71.69	—66.23
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from these Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.						
Post Office (Net) ...	+ 30	+ 2	+ 88	+ 27	+ 2.04	+ 2.24
Telegraph (Net) ...	—9	—8	—26	—27	—1.29	—1.05
Marine (Net) ...	—3	—4	—11	—11	—37	—44
Military Works (Net) ...	—8	—8	—27	—23	—1.29	—1.25
Military Receipts ...	+ 5	+ 6	+ 17	+ 21	+ 1.32	+ 1.20
Military Issues ...	—1.70	—1.65	—5.10	—5.10	—21.65	—21.29
Railway Receipts.						
East Indian Railway ...	+ 74	+ 74	+ 2.24	+ 2.28	+ 59.15	+ 8.60
Other Railways ...	+ 4.43	+ 4.04	+ 13.53	+ 12.97		+ 50.53
TOTAL ...	+ 5.17	+ 4.78	+ 15.77	+ 15.25	+ 59.15	+ 59.13
Railway Issues.						
East Indian Railway ...	—38	—35	—1.34	—1.23	—38.79	—4.73
Other Railways ...	—3.20	—2.79	—9.62	—8.54		—32.41
TOTAL ...	—3.58	—3.14	—10.96	—9.77	—38.79	—37.14
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS. ...	+ 4	—7	+ 10	+ 25	—88	+ 1.46
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, — receipts less than payments) ...	...	...	...	...	+ 4.71	+ 2.85
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above) ...	+ 5	+ 10	+ 6	—14	...	...
Currency Transfers for Gold in England ...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 6.78
Do. for Silver in transit ...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 1.38
Deposits of District Funds ...	+ 35	+ 22	+ 14	+ 19	+ 13	+ 1.38
Loans by Government ...	—35	—9	—36	+ 16	—25	—84
Exchange on Remittance Account ...	...	...	...	+ 3	...	+ 29
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 15 per £ ...	—60	—1.44	—3.94	—8.20	—20.00	—43.88
Other Debt Heads ...	+ 12	+ 59	—40	—61	+ 1.21	+ 52
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS ...	—43	—62	—4.50	—8.58	—24.20	—38.72
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES ...	+ 2.58	+ 2.40	+ 1.30	—1.12	—3.49	—5.52
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks ...	22.13	25.42	23.41	28.94	22.05	28.94
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks ...	24.71	27.82	24.71	27.82	28.57	23.42

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st July, 1914.

No. 20.—Mr. W. C. N. Shilstone, Executive Engineer, is permanently transferred from the Punjab to the Central Provinces.

R. P. RUSSELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

EMIGRATION.

No. 6175—6191—109.

Simla, the 21st July 1914.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

The following translation of Articles I to V of a Decree No. 597-340, dated the 16th April 1914, regulating immigration into the Chilean territory is published for general information :—

Article I. Every person who desires to enter Chile as a free immigrant shall produce a health certificate granted by a doctor appointed by the Consul for Chile at the port of embarkation, (or failing him by the Consul General of the district) by whom the medical certificate shall moreover be viséd.

Article II. In the certificate referred to in the preceding article it shall be clearly stated that the immigrant is not suffering from any contagious disease, acute or chronic, constitutional or local. The cost of the certificate shall be paid by the immigrant himself.

Article III. The following diseases shall be specially investigated by the doctor granting the health certificate: Asiatic cholera, bubonic plague, yellow fever, typhoid fever, malaria, cerebro-spinal meningitis, tuberculosis, scrofula, beri beri, leprosy, cancer, skin diseases.

Article IV. The health officers for the Chilean ports shall allow those immigrants to land who are provided with a medical certificate as required under Article I, viséd by the Chilean Consul concerned, provided always that the certificate corresponds with the real state of the immigrant's health.

Article V. In the event of a certificate not corresponding with the real state of the immigrant's health, or in the event of failure to produce the prescribed certificate, the health officer at the port shall report the fact to the Board of Health when the Captain of the steamer shall be called upon to give an undertaking that he will not land the immigrant in any part of the Chilean territory.

2. The Governor-General in Council requests all Local Governments and Administrations to make the above provision of the Decree as widely known as possible particularly in places from which emigration to Chile is believed to be most common. Intending emigrants should also be warned at the ports of

embarkation of the risks they run in proceeding to Chile without providing themselves with the prescribed certificate of health.

- The Secretary to the Government of Madras.
- " " " " Bombay.
- " " " " Bengal.
- " " " " Bihar and Orissa.
- " " " " the United Provinces.
- " " " " the Punjab.
- " " " " Burma.
- " Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
- " " " " Assam.
- " Chief Commissioner of C. org.
- " " " " Delhi.
- " " " " Ajmer-Merwara.
- " Honourable the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province.
- " Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Gazette of India for general information.

ORDERED that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information and guidance to the Local Governments and Administrations* noted in the margin and to the Home and Foreign Departments, for information.

ORDERED, also that a copy be published in the

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 24th July, 1914.

No. 356.—The services of the Reverend R. G. Jamieson, a junior chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Army Department, with effect from the 1st August 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties.

L. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

EDUCATION.

The 24th July 1914.

No. 1136 —The following amendment to paragraph 7 (2) of the consolidated regulations of the several societies of Lincoln's Inn, the Middle Temple, the Inner Temple and Gray's Inn is published for general information:—

7 (2) If neither the Applicant nor his family permanently resides in the United Kingdom one of such certificates shall be from a responsible person who has known him personally for one year or upwards and has had opportunities of judging of his character, and such Applicant shall also produce:—

(a) if he has received, or is still receiving, his general education in the United Kingdom, a certificate from the Head of his School or College, or from his Tutor.

(b) in all other cases—

if he is a Native of India a certificate from the Secretary for Indian Students appointed by the Secretary of State.

The Secretary for Indian Students will cause all reasonable enquiries to be made in India and in this country as to the character and position of such student (availing himself so far as he thinks fit of the assistance of the Advisory Committee) and will then have a personal interview with him, and if satisfied will give him a certificate to that effect—in this form.

"I, have caused enquiries to be made in India and in this country as to the character and position of.....and from the reports and other information which I have obtained and as the result of a personal interview which I have had with him I am satisfied that he is a gentleman of respectability and a proper person to be admitted as a student of the Honourable Society of..... with a view to being called to the Bar".

H. SHARP,

Joint-Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th July 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 660.—The Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to approve the appointment of Nawab Habibullah Khan, Alizai, of Dera Ismail Khan, to be Honorary Indian Commandant of the 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanais).

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 661.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 3rd July 1914, page 5160.

War Office,
3rd July 1914.

MEMORANDA.

Major-General Henry B. B. Watkis C.B., Indian Army, to be Lieutenant-General, *vice* Sir J. E. Nixon, K.C.B., promoted. Dated 4th May 1914.

Major Allen R. B. Shuttleworth, Indian Army, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst employed as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General at the Staff College, Quetta. Dated 4th July 1914.

PROMOTIONS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 662.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Hodgson, Indian Army, 3rd Grade Cantonment Magistrate, is granted increased staff pay at Rs. 500 per annum, with effect from the 17th July 1914.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 663.—Colonel John Biddulph, late Bengal Staff Corps (Unemployed Supernumerary List), is admitted to the Colonel's Allowance, with effect from the 26th June 1914, in succession to General Sir Edward Stedman, G.C.B., K.C.I.E., deceased.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 664.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Arthur Pemberton How, 114th Mahrattas,—13th July 1914.

Captain to be Major.

Charles Stuart Dudlow Wildes, Supply and Transport Corps,—22nd July 1914.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

No. 665.—Conductor John McEntee to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant ; subject to His Majesty's approval, Sub-Conductor Ernest Johnson, *seconded*, to be Conductor, and to remain *seconded*, Sub-Conductor William George Ventham to be Conductor, and Staff-Serjeant John Robert Mackay to be Sub-Conductor ; *vice* Commissary and Honorary Captain George Anderson, retired ; with effect from the 15th January 1914.

(Army Department Notification No. 635, dated the 10th July 1914, is hereby cancelled.)

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 666.—The following promotions are made :—

1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

Kot-Dafadar Muhammad Akbar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Tahawar Ali, *seconded* ; with effect from the 16th June 1914.

13th Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers (Watson's Horse).

Ressaidar Shib Ram to be Risaldar, Jemadar Abdur Rahman Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Handal Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sultan Ahmad, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st July 1914.

1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

Havildar Jag Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Asghar, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st July 1914.

20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).

Jemadar Ganda to be Subadar and Havildar Brahwan to be Jemadar, *vice* Moti, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 7th July 1914.

27th Punjabis.

Subadar Partab Singh to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Ghulam Muhammad, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st July 1914.

and Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Jemadar Madan Singh Pawar to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Khushal Singh Danu to be Jemadar, *vice* Lal Singh Gusain, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 17th June 1914.

41st Dogras.

Subadar Ami Chand to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Suba Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Lal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Laik Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st July 1914.

53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Subadar Mangal Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Nur Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Shah Baz to be Jemadar, *vice* Saiyid Ali, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st July 1914.

81st Pioneers.

Colour-Havildar Manikkam to be Jemadar, *vice* Kadir Sharif, promoted ; with effect from the 30th June 1914.

90th Punjabis.

Jemadar Harnam Singh to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Kishan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Indar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st July 1914.

Jemadar Narayan Singh to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Arjun Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hari Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st July 1914.

Subadar Giraó Misir to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Mula Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Ishar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hazura Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 9th July 1914.

121st Pioneers.

Subadar Sardar Khan to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Haribarao Tate, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st July 1914.

Supply and Transport Corps.

No 667.—The following promotion is made :—

3rd Grade Transport Veterinary Assistant Sadullah Khan to be 2nd Grade Transport Veterinary Assistant, *vice* Rahim Khan, deceased ; with effect from the 22nd May 1914.

31st Mule Corps.

No. 668.—Jemadar Muhammad Ali Nabi to be Ressaidar, *vice* Pudai Singh, *Bahadur*, 28th Mule Corps, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1914.

No. 669.—The correct name of Ressaidar Thakur Shiva Dhyan Sinha of the Aligarh District is as now stated, and not as notified in Army Department Notification No. 282, dated the 20th March 1914.

REWARDS.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

No. 670.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to Subadar Saïd Asghar, Kurram Militia.

DISMISSALS, REMOVALS AND DISCHARGES.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 671.—No. 969, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Zafar Ali is dismissed from the service, with effect from the 13th February 1914.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 672.—Lieutenant Edward Ponsonby Watts, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force), has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 24th July 1914.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 673.—3rd Class Assistant Surgeon Edgar Ormond Bowie has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to resign the service, with effect from the 24th June 1914.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 674.—Lieutenant-Colonel Percy William Drake Brockman, Indian Army, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 25th July 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

*Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.**Artillery Companies.*

No. 675.—Captain Raymond Dickson to be Major, *vice* J. P. Wyness, V.D., transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st July 1914.

Lieutenant Edward Upton Body to be Captain, *vice* R. Dickson, promoted. Dated the 1st July 1914.

Second Lieutenant Francis William Finn to be Lieutenant, *vice* E. U. Body, promoted. Dated the 1st July 1914.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 676.—Major William Hawkins, I.S.O., V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated the 24th July 1914.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 677.—Captain William Herbert Schroder Scott is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated the 1st June 1914.

Lieutenant William Harold Klosz resigns his commission. Dated the 1st June 1914.

Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 678.—Lieutenant William Paton to be Captain, *vice* J. Rolston, resigned. Dated the 1st April 1914.

Second Lieutenant Robert Dalrymple Sandes to be Lieutenant, *vice* W. Paton, promoted. Dated the 1st April 1914.

1st Battalion, The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 679.—Lieutenant Hugh Torquil McLeod to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 27th April 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th July 1914.

LEAVE.

No. 65.—Chief Engineer W. C. Sharvell, Royal Indian Marine, has been granted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

No. 66.—Engineer E. E. Macpherson, Royal Indian Marine, is granted a further extension of leave for 28 days on private affairs.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 31. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 29th July, 1914.

No. 1272.—The Governor-General in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Napier, of his office of temporary Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, with effect from the 31st July 1914.

(1257)

No. 1273.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. 5, Cap. 18), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. L. Hannay, I.C.S., a District and Sessions Judge in the Madras Presidency, to be a temporary Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras until the 12th October 1914, with effect from the date on which he takes his seat in the said Court.

MEDICAL.

The 31st July 1914.

No. 540.—The following further correspondence regarding the restriction of the growth of the Indian Medical Service and the employment of medical practitioners, is published for general information, in continuation of the papers published with the Home Department resolution no. 558, dated the 21st May 1909:—

NO. 21 OF 1910.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.
Medical.

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF CREWE, K.G.,

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Calcutta, the 17th November 1910.

MY LORD,

Lord George Hamilton, in his despatch no. 45, dated the 4th May 1899, referred to the great increase in the Indian Medical Service which had taken place between the years 1884 and 1899 and asked whether means could not be found to reduce the establishment or at any rate to restrict its increase. Later, in his despatch no. 5, dated the 18th January 1900, written in reply to the despatch from Lord Curzon's Government, no. 185, dated the 26th October 1899, he remarked that the question of reducing the establishment of the Indian Medical Service or of restricting its growth was one which deserved attention, both on the ground of economy and also with reference to the recruitment question; and that the two questions were closely connected, because any failure in the supply of candidates might call for remedies involving considerable permanent increase of expenditure. He observed that it was clear that if the increase of the number of medical officers in the pay of Government, or the specialisation of their functions, were to keep pace with the growth of an immense population, the extension of the service might proceed indefinitely. He assumed that he would have the concurrence of the Government of India in thinking that

an attempt to organise medical relief or research on a scale which would be much larger than that which was required for administrative duties was neither expedient nor practicable, and added that it was of material importance that no impediments should be placed in the way of the gradual spread through the interior of India of an independent medical profession, which alone could adequately supply the needs of the people.

2. Lord George Hamilton reverted to the question in his despatches no. 29, dated the 15th March 1900, and no. 357, dated the 13th December 1900, in connection with a scheme for improving the administration of asylums in India by the appointment of officers of the Indian Medical Service as whole-time superintendents. In the former he raised the question whether, if persons possessing special knowledge and experience of mental diseases were required, it would not be better to obtain, at the beginning, one or more experts from England for the purpose. In the latter he said that the point for discussion was whether Government were bound to provide from the Indian Medical Service for the growing needs, beyond the ordinary administrative duties, of the country in respect of medical relief, and suggested that the time might have come for determining whether the Indian Medical Service should continue to be treated as the sole source of supply for demands that were sure to multiply indefinitely and that were provided for in other countries by resort to an open profession. He then went on to urge the advisability of giving some of the appointments which were reserved for the Indian Medical Service to men selected from the medical profession generally. He observed that such men existed at present in India in limited numbers only, but that that was partly the result of their practical exclusion from all official recognition in connection with public offices. He added that it would be of great benefit to India generally if medical men were to establish themselves in private practice in the country in the same way as they did in other parts of the Empire, without increasing the medical service connected with the army. In his despatch no. 43, dated the 26th April 1901, he repeated several of these arguments, and emphasised the fact that the Indian Medical Service was primarily a military service, and that its first and only indispensable duty was the medical charge of the Indian Army. Lord Curzon's Government, in paragraph 14 of their despatch no. 86, dated the 13th June 1901, expressed their full concurrence in Lord George Hamilton's opinion that it was most undesirable to attempt to provide from the Indian Medical Service for the growing needs, beyond the ordinary administrative duties, of the country in respect of medical relief. They observed that the growth of an independent medical profession in India was a development which they would welcome, and that they would be ill-disposed to recommend any measures which might retard it. On the other hand, they expressed the opinion that the development of such a profession must necessarily be a slow and gradual progress.

3. Throughout the whole of this correspondence the point on which most stress was laid was the impossibility of providing by extensions of the Indian Medical Service for the growing medical needs of the people of the country, as distinguished from the ordinary requirements of the administration. No suggestion was made that medical officers of Indian nationality should be substituted for European medical officers, and in fact Lord George Hamilton appears to have thought that European medical men, if encouraged by the prospect of obtaining Government appointments, could be induced to establish themselves in private practice in India as they have done in other parts of the Empire. We think it necessary to emphasise this point, because the fact that the previous correspondence was not sufficiently referred to or considered in our despatch of the 20th August 1908, or in the letter which we addressed to local Governments after we received Your Lordship's despatch of 11th December 1908, has, we find, given rise to much misunderstanding. Several of the local Governments, in particular the Punjab, have inferred that the main object aimed at was the transfer of a considerable number of appointments, now held by a service mainly European, to medical officers of Indian nationality, even at a serious loss of efficiency. We regret that this misunderstanding should have occurred, as it has obscured the main issues raised, which are (1) how far it is possible for Government to

stimulate the growth of an independent medical profession ; (2) whether, and, if so, how far, the allotment to the Indian Medical Service of the civil posts, which they now hold, operates to discourage the growth of such a profession ; and (3) how far the withdrawal of such appointments, so far as practicable and expedient, from that service, would serve to encourage it. The question how far it is possible or expedient to substitute for officers of the Indian Medical Service medical men of Indian nationality or medical men recruited in India, though one which merits our most careful attention, cannot be considered as more than one of the subsidiary points for consideration.

4. In 1908 we pointed out that about one-third of the civil appointments now held by the Indian Medical Service do not form any part of the war reserve, and that consequently there would be no objection, from a military point of view, to their transfer to medical men not belonging to that service. Starting from that premise, we concluded that, subject to certain specified conditions, a considerable number of the appointments not included in the war reserve might gradually be transferred to medical men not belonging to the Indian Medical Service. We had not at that time had the advantage of the opinions of local Governments, and we regret to find that we gravely underestimated the objections, on other grounds than those connected with the requirements of the Indian Army in time of war, to the transfer of appointments which we contemplated. We have now given the whole question our most careful consideration in the light of the opinions of local Governments. We recognise most fully the importance of encouraging the growth of a private medical profession and the impossibility of the Indian Medical Service being expanded so as to meet all the medical needs of India. But we feel bound to recede from the position which we previously took up, because on further consideration of the question we are convinced that the mere transfer of a certain number of Government appointments from the Indian Medical Service to private practitioners would do practically nothing to encourage the growth of an independent profession ; that most of the civil appointments now held by the Indian Medical Service could not suitably be given to men not in regular Government service, with whom their private practice would be the first consideration ; and that the retention of a considerable number of superior civil medical appointments for the Indian Medical Service is essential, not only in the interests of administrative efficiency, but also for the purpose of making the service itself attractive to able medical men. In short, while we adhere to the views previously expressed, that it is impracticable to provide from the Indian Medical Service for the growing needs, beyond the ordinary administrative duties, of the country in respect of medical relief, we hold strongly that the appointments now held by officers of the Indian Medical Service are required strictly for ordinary administrative duties, which cannot suitably be performed by men otherwise recruited.

5. As indicated above, the most important question which we have to consider is what can be done by Government to encourage the development of an independent medical profession. It has been assumed in previous correspondence that the chief, if not the sole, cause operating against the development of such a profession is the fact that most medical appointments have hitherto been retained for the Indian Medical Service. The letters received from the local Governments prove conclusively that this is not the case. In the first place, it is manifest that before a large supply of medical practitioners qualified according to Western methods can be called into existence, there must be a wide-spread demand for them. The fact that there is not, at the present time, such a demand is almost entirely due to the circumstance that the mass of the people are still content with the *kaviraj*, *hakim*, *vaid*, *ojha* and the like, who are trained according to indigenous methods, and who exist in very large numbers everywhere. When the mass of the people become dissatisfied with men of this class and require the services of medical men qualified according to Western methods, the supply will readily be forthcoming. The demand already exists in some of the cities and large towns, and will no doubt increase in such places as time goes on, and it will, doubtless, similarly extend in due course to the country districts. The letters of the local Governments show very clearly that what is wanted for the encouragement of the school of allopathic medicine is the

gradual conversion of the people to this system, and that the mere transfer of a certain number of appointments from the Indian Medical Service to private practitioners would have no effect in that direction. On the contrary, as the Bombay Government have pointed out, such a measure might have a positively detrimental effect, as it might lead young men to try by various methods to secure Government appointments, instead of settling down to private practice. The withdrawal of Indian Medical Service officers, except with due circumspection, would also operate in another way against the development of an independent medical profession. We would instance the city of Ahmedabad in the Bombay Presidency. There, originally, the civil surgeon had all the allopathic practice, and there were no private practitioners other than the *kaviraj* and the like, trained according to indigenous methods. At the present time the civil surgeon has scarcely any private practice, almost the whole of his time being devoted to his administrative duties. On the other hand, there are a large number of private allopathic practitioners, and this happy result has been due entirely to the confidence in the allopathic system engendered by successive Indian Medical Service officers. This beneficial process has been going on everywhere in India, and it would be, in our opinion, a fatal mistake to check it by withdrawing the very men who are making allopathic medicine popular.

6. Government can, however, assist the development of an independent profession, and some of the chief ways in which they can do so are:—

- (1) By providing, as they do at present, and as they should do in an increasing measure in the future, so far as may be necessary, Government colleges and schools for the instruction of qualified practitioners.
- (2) By throwing open, as has already been agreed to by the Government of Bengal, the appointments of house physician and house surgeon in the large Presidency Government hospitals to the best students of each year, whether or not they propose to enter Government service.
- (3) By encouraging the establishment of medical colleges and schools affiliated to the Universities or to Government medical schools, but conducted by independent medical practitioners. We are already taking steps to this effect in Calcutta and Bombay. It is well known that the Government colleges and schools cannot provide for more than a fraction of those who apply for admission. There is, therefore, ample room for well-equipped and adequately staffed unofficial colleges and schools. The professorships at such colleges and schools, if established, would afford the experience which can be derived from practice in hospitals, which is so important, and which we wish to see extended.
- (4) By demonstrating, as they do at present, and as they should do in an ever-increasing measure in the future, both through the agency of their own officers and through that of the various local authorities, the advantages of Western methods in hospitals and dispensaries.
- (5) By associating selected private practitioners with the staff of Government hospitals, as honorary physicians and surgeons, and by allowing them facilities for consultations at Government hospitals and the use of the operating theatre, as has already been done in some instances in Bombay, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. We regard this as a most important measure. It will not enable us to make any reduction in the number of the Indian Medical Service officers at present at the hospitals, but we hope that it may operate to prevent a further increase of such officers.

We have also under our consideration another important question, referred to by the Punjab Government and the Central Provinces Administration, namely, whether anything can be done to stop, or at any rate to lessen, the abuse of

charitable hospitals and dispensaries and the unfair competition caused to private practitioners by allowing free attendance and free medicine to well-to-do persons. We have consulted the local Governments on this subject, and propose to examine it carefully when we receive their replies.

7. A further most far-reaching step which Government can take towards assisting the development of an independent medical profession is by making provision for the registration of medical practitioners qualified to practice according to Western methods. This question has attracted attention in this country for many years, but hitherto nothing effectual has been done, because too much has been attempted or proposed. The difficulties connected with the subject have undoubtedly been great, owing to the fact that the mass of the people still prefer to patronise the *kaviraj* and other practitioners trained according to indigenous methods. Any measure which purported to confer benefits on medical practitioners, qualified according to Western methods, and consequently the rivals of the *kaviraj* and the like, was bound to provoke opposition. It was, therefore, necessary to wait until the former class had become considerable both in point of numbers and influence before action could profitably be taken. The Government of Bombay have now proposed to enact a local Registration Act and to provide for the creation of a medical council. They propose to secure their object as far as possible in the first place by the grant of privileges to qualified practitioners, rather than by the infliction of penalties upon unqualified persons. When a register of qualified practitioners has been framed, the fact of being a registered practitioner will in itself be a qualification; unqualified practitioners will be sufficiently marked out by the fact that they are not registered; and registered practitioners will take care to make the most of the fact. The registered practitioners, backed by the medical council, will, in course of time, become a powerful body capable of making their influence felt; and then it will be easy, if it is thought desirable to do so, to make the provisions of the law more stringent. The Government of Bengal, which also desires to legislate on the subject, have been advised to frame their Bill on similar lines.

8. We have already authorised local Governments to empower properly qualified medical practitioners to sign medical certificates regarding non-gazetted Government servants without requiring that the certificates should be countersigned by a Government medical officer; the old rule in the Civil Service Regulations having tended to divert to Government medical officers practice which might otherwise have gone to private practitioners.

9. Having explained what appear to us to be the chief practical means of developing an independent medical profession, we will now deal with two of the further questions referred to in paragraph 3 of this despatch, *vis* :—

- (1) whether, and, if so, how far, the allotment to the Indian Medical Service of civil posts, which they now hold, operates to discourage the growth of an independent medical profession;
- (2) how far the withdrawal of such appointments, so far as practicable and expedient, from that service, would serve to encourage it.

10. As regards these questions, we cite some of the views expressed by the local Governments. The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, writes :—"This cry, that the existence of the Indian Medical Service and of the salaried medical services of Government subordinate to it, is militating against the creation of an independent medical profession, is a specious one which will not bear close examination. So far as the Indian agency employed is concerned, the change suggested merely substitutes one set of men for another set of men, a set of men engaged by temporary contract for particular posts for a set of men engaged by permanent contract for a particular service, men without discipline for men under discipline, men who cannot be replaced by transfer if inefficient or guilty of misconduct, for men who can be replaced. There is involved, therefore, a very serious loss of efficiency, there is no addition to the medical practitioners of the country, and no increase in the number of patients treated. As regards the Indian Medical Service, if the civil portion of this service were replaced by Indian doctors, there would again be no net increase in medical practitioners nor in patients treated. There would, in the Central Provinces and Berar, be some 10 or 12 appointments

held by Indians which are now held by Europeans, but the objections already urged are so formidable as to make such a step unthinkable. The cry for an independent medical profession therefore resolves itself into the familiar cry for appointments under Government and for the substitution of Indian for European agency." Again he writes:—"In a single sentence, what the budding Indian medical profession is really asking for is salaries; what it really requires for its proper establishment and expansion is not salaries but patients; and patients, if it is worth anything, it will obtain for itself out of India's untreated millions." The Government of the Punjab have made certain proposals for giving up certain appointments, against the wishes of their officers and their own judgment, in the belief that it is the settled policy of Government that this should be done. The letter of the local Government adds, however—"But Sir Louis Dane does not disguise from himself the fact that the course which he is thus prepared to adopt for the purpose of promoting the more extensive employment of Indians in the medical service cannot be described as a step in the direction of fostering a profession of private medical practitioners." The Government of Bengal write:—"Once an officer has accepted an appointment under Government he necessarily ceases to be independent, and the work which he undertakes on behalf of Government will occupy the greater portion of his time; that is to say, he will be a Government servant first and only secondarily a private practitioner." The Government of the United Provinces observe—"That it is desirable to encourage the growth of such a profession (an independent medical profession) is an opinion which is strongly held by the Lieutenant-Governor. He fully agrees in this respect with the view of the Secretary of State and of the Government of India. But he does not consider that the growth can be fostered by petty changes in the system of Government service. The establishment of such a profession is impossible without the existence of a demand for it." And again:—"If any independent practitioner accepted Government service, he would either cease to be independent or he would be useless as a Government officer." And further:—"There are only 46 such officers (Indian Medical Service officers) in a province containing 47½ millions of people in which there are always on duty about 190 Indian civil servants, 85 police officers recruited in England and 60 or more officers of the Public Works Department similarly recruited. His Honour recognises that the main strength of this argument lies in the acceptance of the fact that the administrative duties which the Indian Medical Service officer has to perform are of an importance equal to that of the duties of officers of the other departments named. He himself has no doubt that this is the case. He does not consider it necessary to elaborate the argument that among 47½ millions of people a staff of 46 Indian Medical Service officers is the lowest that could be entertained. A body of highly qualified men of at least this number could always be fully employed (apart from the necessity of entertaining them for the purposes of the Government itself) as consultants in the practice of assistant surgeons and the existing private practitioners." The Government of Bombay are of the same opinion, and, in connection with the memorial referred to in paragraphs 27 and 28 of this despatch of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna urging that more appointments should be given to private medical practitioners, they say:—"The acceptance of the proposals contained in the memorial would, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, result in the creation of a Government medical service wholly recruited in India and this would in no way further the object in view, which is to foster the growth of an independent medical profession apart from Government service."

11. We fully agree with the local Governments, whose remarks we have quoted above, that the giving of a few appointments here and there which are now held by the Indian Medical Service to men not belonging to that service would not have any appreciable effect on the development of an independent medical profession. It is necessary, we think, to lay particular stress on this point, because once it is admitted, it follows that, throughout the remainder of the discussion of the proposed withdrawal of appointments from the Indian Medical Service, the question is not one of encouraging the growth of an independent medical profession, but that referred to at the close of paragraph 3 of this despatch, *vis.*, the question of substituting, so far as expedient and practicable for officers of the Indian Medical Service medical men of Indian nationality or medical men recruited in India. The distinction between these two quite sep-

arate questions was not, we consider, sufficiently brought out in our previous despatch. We will now proceed to consider how far it is expedient and practicable to give effect to such a policy.

12. In this connection the first point which we think it desirable to emphasise is the importance of not doing anything which would lower the attractiveness of the Indian Medical Service. As Your Lordship is aware, of the total number of officers of that service in civil employ, two-thirds represent the war reserve, which cannot in any circumstances be encroached upon, while the remaining one-third are officers who are employed solely on civil duties. Although we stated in our despatch of the 20th August 1908 that there would be no objection, from a military point of view, to the transfer to independent practitioners of all the civil appointments held by that one-third, it is obvious that, if all or a large number of these appointments were to be given away to private medical practitioners, the attractiveness of the Indian Medical Service would be greatly diminished. We admitted in that despatch that this danger existed, but we were inclined to think that, as the process would be gradual, and as, by the time that a large number of local candidates was forthcoming, it was possible that the number of medical schools and professorial chairs would have increased, there would be no difficulty in retaining for the Indian Medical Service a proportion of prize appointments sufficient to maintain its attractiveness. There is ample evidence, however, that the publication of our despatch, together with Lord Morley's despatches of the 9th August 1907 and the 11th December 1908, has already given rise to wide-spread uneasiness in professional circles. We have examined the "*British Medical Journal*," the "*Lancet*" and the "*Indian Medical Gazette*," and we cite below the gist of some of the more important articles on this subject. An article of the 15th May 1909 in the "*British Medical Journal*" stated that the despatch of the Secretary of State had produced a feeling of serious apprehension among the officers of the Indian Medical Service; and a further article, published on the 22nd May 1909, observed that, if the civil list of the Indian Medical Service were reduced, the result would be that instead of nearly two-thirds of the service being able to look forward to the professional opportunities in civil life which practically all enter in the expectation of attaining within three or four years of reaching India, only a minority would be able to obtain civil work, and that only after a number of years in military employ. The article expressed the hope that the present uncertainty as to the future of this famous service would soon be settled in such a manner as fully to maintain its prospects and traditions, as otherwise the standard of entries would inevitably deteriorate rapidly. On the 4th September 1909 an article appeared in the same journal pointing out that the prospects of the Royal Army Medical Corps had materially improved in recent years, and that this was another reason for circumspection as regards curtailing the attractiveness of the Indian Medical Service. The "*Lancet*," in an article of the 10th July 1909, expressed the opinion that the proposals of the Government of India and the Secretary of State would affect the Indian Medical Service injuriously. Again, on the 20th August 1909, an article in the same journal pointed out that there was less competition now than formerly for the various medical services, that this was the more unfortunate, inasmuch as fewer men were now entering the medical profession as a whole in England, and that it was undesirable that the attractions of the medical services should be reduced, as those of the Indian Medical Service would inevitably be, if the proposals in the published despatches were carried out. The "*Indian Medical Gazette*" had two articles (in January and August 1909) on similar lines. We would remark, in addition to what is stated in the articles above cited, that it is well known that, owing to the advance already made by Indian private practitioners, particularly in the cities and large towns of India, the private practice of members of the Indian Medical Service is considerably less than it was years ago. While this is most satisfactory as evidence of the progress made by the independent medical profession of this country, it seems to us a further reason for not adding unnecessarily to the growing difficulties of recruiting for the Indian Medical Service.

13. Lord Morley referred in his despatch of the 11th December 1908 to difficulties in the matter of recruitment if further increases to the Indian Medical Service were allowed. We submit, however, that it is, on the other hand, necessary

to take into account the fact that recruitment must be affected by proposals which tend to make the Indian Medical Service less attractive. Statistics of the examinations for the last five years show that there have been hardly more than two qualified candidates for each vacancy, and that on one occasion (February 1907) there were only 25 candidates for 23 vacancies. We have no statistics for years immediately preceding 1904, but we are informed that in previous years the proportion was very much larger. We have also been informed by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, that the general standard of the candidates for the January 1910 examination was below the average, and that the results were still worse at the examination of July 1910.

14. We will now discuss the difficulties which have been pointed out by local Governments as regards giving effect to the proposed policy. In the first place local Governments make it clear that civil surgeoncies, which form the bulk of the appointments held by Indian Medical Service officers, cannot possibly be held by private practitioners. We recognised, in paragraph 7 of our despatch of the 20th August 1908, that difficulties might arise in connection with giving such appointments to locally recruited men, on account of the multiplicity of gratuitous services which are demanded of civil surgeons, and that patients entitled to such services might complain of neglect. We hoped, however, that these difficulties would not be insuperable and would tend to diminish with the increase in the number of practitioners who were qualified to hold such appointments and were anxious to hold them. We are constrained to abandon this opinion, as the reports of the local Governments make it clear that the proposal is impracticable. For instance, the Government of Bombay say :—

“ The question of appointing private practitioners to hold charge of mofussil civil surgeoncies is one of great importance. The difficulties of carrying on the duties of a civil surgeoncy with a man in charge who is entirely independent of Government seem to be insuperable. The civil surgeon is not only entrusted with the medical care of Government servants and their families, but he is also the final medical and surgical authority in a district containing often a million or more of souls ; the administrator of a hospital, a jail and several dispensaries ; the sanitary adviser of a municipality ; the professional adviser of the civil servants and most of their families ; the Government medical referee in the enrolment of the subordinate civil servants and police, and on questions relating to sick leave and retirements on pension caused by ill-health ; and last, but by no means least, he is the final and expert adviser of the Crown on all matters pertaining to homicide, suicide, rape, infanticide, grievous hurt and all other medico-legal work of the gravest and most responsible character. It appears impossible for Government to exercise the necessary control over any private practitioner, and it is certain that, if he has any practice of his own, the interests of Government will be sacrificed to it. The ordinary duties of a civil surgeon, if efficiently performed, are of themselves sufficient to occupy nearly all his time, and most civil surgeons have little leisure to devote to private work. It cannot therefore be supposed that a private practitioner, with even a fairly large practice of his own, can possibly give that time to Government work which is necessary.”

The other Governments are equally emphatic. Their letters show that the civil surgeon is the right-hand man of Government in respect of medical matters, and that his appointment is an administrative post which can only be held by a whole-time servant of Government. Of the many important duties of the civil surgeon, medico-legal work alone would require that he should be a whole-time officer. Jail work is also of a great importance, and, combined as it is at every point with medical work, must be performed by a Government servant. It is not work which a private practitioner would ever care to take up. The proposal referred to in our despatch of August 1908 to break up the service of civil assistant surgeons and to make over such appointments to private medical practitioners has since been found to be entirely impracticable, and, for the reasons given in our despatch of the 26th May 1910, we have

abandoned it definitely. The Government of Burma has indeed appointed a private practitioner as civil surgeon in the Tharawaddy district, which is close to Rangoon, but the difficulties which they have experienced in obtaining a suitable man have served to illustrate the much greater difficulties which would occur if any attempt were made to employ private practitioners as civil surgeons in up-country stations. The work of civil surgeons, like that of civil assistant surgeons, is chiefly of an administrative character, and it is not the class of work which men who look chiefly to private practice can be expected either to do well or to be anxious to do at all. We have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the proposal to appoint Indian private practitioners as civil surgeons is, generally speaking, impracticable and that it should be abandoned.

15. Nor is it practicable to recruit locally, save in exceptional cases, European medical men suitable for civil surgeoncies. Lord George Hamilton, in urging that it would be "a great benefit to India generally that medical men should establish themselves in private practice in the country in the same way as they do in other parts of the Empire without entering the medical service connected with the army," seems to have had in mind the conditions which obtain in Great Britain and in the Colonies, where the population is of European race or birth. As a matter of fact, European doctors can never be expected to establish themselves in this country outside the largest towns, save in exceptional areas, such as Assam, where there is a considerable European population, and the appointment of such men to civil surgeoncies in those exceptional places would seem to be a matter of very doubtful advantage. It would merely mean the recruitment here and there of an individual man, who would have to be replaced by his employers by another recruit from England. It would be of no practical advantage to Government, and would in most cases cause considerable inconvenience to the employers who had brought the men out from England. Similarly, a European who had settled in a city or large town might, here and there, be willing to enter the service of Government, but it is by no means clear that such an arrangement would be of advantage to Government.

16. We agree with the local Governments that the only practical method of recruiting civil surgeons locally is to promote selected civil assistant surgeons to such posts as far as is practicable. This is, we consider, a perfectly legitimate and proper way of rewarding merit in men who have succeeded in their profession and who have been trained to administrative work. Civil assistant surgeons are, for the most part, men with qualifications superior to those of the ordinary private medical practitioner, with the exception of the pick of those engaged in practice in the cities and large towns. We think it desirable to lay stress on this point. Lord Morley's recent despatch on the subject of the Chair of Anatomy at Calcutta seems rather to suggest that he regarded the civil assistant surgeon as being inferior to the ordinary Indian independent practitioner, whereas, as a matter of fact, the reverse is the case. The civil assistant surgeon—unlike the military assistant surgeon, who is a warrant officer trained at Government expense in a Government medical college, and given a college certificate to enable him to work in Government employ and as a general practitioner—begins his career as a private medical student, pays for his own education, and must, previous to his entry into Government employ, have obtained either the M. B. degree or the license (L. M. S.) of a recognised Indian University. Many civil assistant surgeons are extremely distinguished men, and a considerable number of them have European qualifications. These men would naturally object strongly to being considered inferior, as candidates for Government posts, to the ordinary practitioner who has neither their knowledge nor experience. It is to these men that any appointments which may be withdrawn from Indian Medical Service officers should, in our opinion, be given, and it will cause great discontent and will lower the standard of efficiency if they are not given the preference which they deserve. A certain number of civil surgeoncies is already reserved for civil assistant surgeons, and it is possible that a few more may from time to time, without objection, be made over to them.

17. There is, however, a very decided and sharp line which indicates the limit of employment of these men in the posts referred to, and that is the obligation which rests upon Government to provide medical aid to their European

officers in the various services. This matter, which is not referred to in our recent correspondence with your predecessor, is very clearly set forth in the replies of local Governments. Although it is nowhere laid down that European officers are entitled to attendance by European medical officers, it is perfectly natural that they should wish to be treated by such officers, just as it is natural that persons of other nationalities should wish to be treated by medical men of their own race. This is a matter of special importance in a country like India, where Europeans are living under what are, climatically, very trying conditions. Still more important is it that European officers should know that they can, without unreasonable expense, procure the services of European medical officers for their families. Anything which would spread a belief that Government were careless of the interests of their European officers in this respect would, we are convinced, have a very adverse effect upon the recruitment of the European services in general. Nothing ought to be done, therefore, which would lead to such a reduction of European civil surgeons as would have the disastrous result referred to, and we would deprecate with the strongest emphasis such a proposal as that made by the Punjab Government, against the wishes of their own officers and against their own judgment, but in deference to what they thought were the wishes of higher authorities, to give up to civil assistant surgeons such a number of civil surgeoncies as would lead to the unfortunate result alluded to. In this connection we would invite Your Lordship's attention to the memorials from Government officers forwarded with our despatch of the 24th February 1910. We support those memorials strongly, and do not propose to take the action suggested by the Punjab Government.

18. We now turn to the case of civil appointments, other than civil surgeoncies, usually held by officers of the Indian Medical Service. These are posts held by high administrative medical officers (such as, the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, surgeons-general and inspectors-general of civil hospitals), inspectors-general of jails, sanitary commissioners, deputy sanitary commissioners, professors, chemical analysers and officers assigned to other special posts. It is, we think, obvious that the chief administrative officers of Government in the medical, sanitary, and, in some cases, the jail, departments should belong to that service. It is also necessary that the Government medical colleges and schools, which not only train the medical subordinates, civil and military, whom Government require for their own immediate work, but which afford at present the only opportunities for satisfactory medical instruction available in India, should be manned, to a considerable extent, by officers of that service in order that discipline and a high standard of efficiency may be maintained. There would be no objection, however, provided that fully qualified local candidates were forthcoming, and subject to the limitations indicated in this despatch, in giving some of the professorial appointments to such persons. It should, however, be understood that any such candidates must be fully qualified, and that the claims of civil assistant surgeons would receive adequate consideration. For the men who complain most that they cannot obtain Government appointments are not, generally speaking, the successful private practitioners, whose practice is far too good to allow of their taking up Government work, but men who cannot make a sufficient living for themselves.

19. We are of opinion, therefore, that when locally recruited medical men are required for appointments which are, or which have been in the past, held by officers of the Indian Medical Service, they should ordinarily be taken from the ranks of the civil assistant surgeons. We would recruit from amongst private medical practitioners, European and Indian, resident in India, only in exceptional cases, and in such cases would appoint them, not as members of a service but on special terms and for a specific period; as we have already done in the case of Maung Aung Tun, House Surgeon of the General Hospital, Rangoon, and of Mr. Bentley, who has been employed on special investigations in Eastern Bengal and in Bombay. When European medical men are required from England we are convinced that it is both expedient and in the long run economical to recruit them in the Indian Medical Service. To recruit in England a small number of men for isolated posts would give rise to administrative difficulties. To recruit a large number of them would practically mean the formation of a second European medical service, which would, as stated in paragraph 6 of our despatch of

the 20th August 1908, doubtless put forward claims to be treated precisely in the same way as the Indian Medical Service. Further, the recruitment of Europeans for particular posts, such as those of the Bacteriological department, would probably result in our having to engage, on special rates of pay, precisely the same men who, if existing arrangements are maintained, would come into the Indian Medical Service in order to spend their lives on research and who would be content with lower rates of pay as members of the service than they would demand if they were especially recruited for isolated posts.

20. Before leaving this question, we would invite Your Lordship's attention to Chapter VIII (pages 129-136) of the Report of the Decentralization Commission. The Commission considered the question of the civil medical department and discussed the proposals, made by the Government of Madras in 1899, but not accepted by the Government of India, for a completely separate cadre of Indian Medical Service officers for duty in that Presidency, and the proposal made in 1903 by the Government of Bombay for a separate civil medical service. The Commission was, however, of opinion that any such proposals would revolutionise the character of the Indian Medical Service and might lead to serious difficulties in recruitment, and would not, even if the members of such a service were given preliminary training with Indian troops, adequately provide for military requirements. The Commission had not before it the particular proposal now under discussion, *viz.*, that that portion of the civil cadre, which must, in the event of war, be retained for civil purposes, should be recruited, as far as possible, locally, but it is clear that it was impressed by the general advantages of the present system.

21. Finally, we give some statistics to illustrate the impracticability of making any reduction in the number of Indian Medical Service officers employed solely on civil duties, that is to say, those not belonging to the war reserve. Excluding eleven officers in the Bacteriological department, who do not hold cadre posts, three officers in the Assay department, to which we have decided to make no further permanent appointments from the Indian Medical Service, the Surgeon Naturalist and the whole of the civil leave reserves, there are at present 114 Indian Medical Service civil cadre appointments not included in the war reserve. Of these appointments, 98 are under local Governments, 10 under the Foreign Department, and 6, including the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and our Sanitary Commissioner, under the Home Department. Of the 98 posts under local Governments, 29 are held by administrative medical officers, sanitary commissioners, inspectors-general of prisons and chemical analysers, 16 by professors at Government medical colleges, and 53 by civil surgeons, jail superintendents and the like. We have already referred to the posts held by administrative medical officers and heads of departments and to the professorial and other special posts. As for the remaining 53 appointments under local Governments, we would point out that, in the event of a mobilisation of the whole army, not only the war reserve of the Indian Medical Service, but all military assistant surgeons, would be withdrawn, and each of the local Governments would be left with only 7 or 8 Indian Medical Service officers, in addition to heads of departments and a few officers holding special posts, to conduct the ordinary civil medical administration, to hold charge of the larger jails and to cope with epidemic disease. Local Governments would, no doubt, be able to increase their medical staff by re-employing pensioned civil assistant surgeons and sub-assistant surgeons, and they might succeed in securing the services of a few private practitioners. But we are strongly of opinion that the margin of European medical officers, which would be left at the disposal of local Governments in the event of the mobilisation of the army, would be the minimum which would be compatible with safety.

22. We sum up our conclusions as follows :—

- (1) An independent medical profession trained on Western lines is steadily growing up in India, but it has yet to overcome its universal rival in the form of the *kaviraj*, *hakim*, *vaid*, *ojha* and the like, who are trained according to indigenous methods and in whom the mass of the population still trust.

- (2) Government can do much to encourage an independent medical profession in the various ways enumerated in this despatch.
- (3) The giving up of a few appointments to private medical practitioners will have no appreciable effect on the development of an independent medical profession, and might, on the contrary, tend to hinder a healthy development.
- (4) The present policy of reduction, which was inaugurated without previous reference to the local Governments, has already given rise to considerable uneasiness in professional circles, and, if carried further, is likely to cause a decided deterioration in the Indian Medical Service.
- (5) The bulk of the civil surgeoncies must be manned by officers of the Indian Medical Service, exceptions being made in favour of civil assistant surgeons.
- (6) The Government medical colleges and schools must, in the main, be manned by officers of the Indian Medical Service, but a few professorial posts can be made available to locally recruited men.
- (7) European medical men cannot be expected to establish themselves in this country, except in cities and large towns and in special areas where there is a large European population, and it is, generally speaking, undesirable to recruit from among them.
- (8) When European medical men are required, they should usually be recruited in the Indian Medical Service. Indians and Europeans recruited locally in special cases should be employed on special terms.

23. We now turn to the specific orders passed in Lord Morley's despatch of the 11th December 1908, that there is to be no further increase in the civil cadre of the Indian Medical Service, and, further, that we should endeavour to reduce the present strength. We have considered that decision with special reference to the question as to how many of the superior medical appointments in India can safely be made over to men recruited in India. The Public Service Commission of 1887 discussed a similar question in regard to the Indian Civil Service, and it was decided that the officers recruited to that service should form a *corps d'élite*, a certain proportion of superior posts not assigned to that service being made available for the Provincial Civil Service. The proportion of superior posts so made available was 16·6 per cent. Similar principles have been applied to the recruitment of other services. In the Public Works Department, out of 434 superior posts, namely, those of executive engineers, superintending engineers, and chief engineers, 75 or 17 per cent, are reserved for the Provincial, and the remainder for the Imperial, service. In the Forest service, it is proposed to divide the higher forest appointments into major and minor charges, and to allot to men recruited in India 20 per cent of the major posts. As regards the superior medical service the question has never been raised, owing to the necessity of providing for the employment in times of peace in civil work of the war-reserve of the Indian Medical Service. We find that, excluding plague and Bacteriological appointments and appointments in the Assay Department, to which department, as has already been stated, it is proposed that medical officers should not be appointed in future, the total number of superior medical appointments actually in existence, or which it is proposed to create in the immediate future, is 464. Of these, 354 are actually held by officers of the Indian Medical Service in the civil cadre (240 by officers belonging to the war-reserve, and 114 by officers in civil employ outside the war-reserve), while 110 are held by, or are open to, medical men recruited in India. Of these 110 posts, 35 are held, or are to be held, by civil assistant surgeons, 55 by military assistant surgeons, 10 by uncovenanted medical officers (of whom no more are being recruited) or by private practitioners; while the balance of 10 has not yet been assigned, but may be given either to civil assistant surgeons or private practitioners. The military assistant surgeons are Europeans or Eurasians, but they all receive their medical education in India, and must, therefore, be classed as indigenous practitioners. The proportion of posts at present

available for men recruited locally is, therefore, 23·7 per cent. It is, we consider, a very reasonable proportion and it compares very favourably with the percentages fixed in respect of other services.

24. The existing orders place us in a position of considerable difficulty. When a new appointment is proposed and we are convinced, after considering the possibility of providing for it otherwise, that it cannot be filled satisfactorily at the moment except by an officer of the Indian Medical Service, we cannot give effect to this decision without calling on some local Government to resign a civil surgeoncy held by an officer of the Indian Medical Service and to appoint in his place an assistant surgeon or a private practitioner. For example, the increase in the staff of the Rangoon General Hospital recently sanctioned by Lord Morley led to a reduction of the number of Indian Medical Service civil surgeons in a province in which, as is shown convincingly in the Government of Burma's letter no. 1521, dated the 30th June 1909, the number of civil surgeons belonging to that service is already inadequate. To take another instance, we have recently, in accordance with the recommendations of the Conference on Malaria which met at Simla last year, placed a specially qualified officer of the Indian Medical Service on deputation to investigate endemic malaria in particular areas. Under the orders contained in Lord Morley's military despatch no. 4, dated the 21st January 1910, we are permitted to second this officer, as his deputation is expected to last for more than a year, but, if we do so, we must ask some local Government to surrender an Indian Medical Service civil surgeon temporarily. We would urge strongly that the orders in Lord Morley's despatch of the 11th December 1908, and in that just referred to, should be withdrawn. The object aimed at should not be, we think, merely the negative object of limiting or reducing the number of civil appointments held by the Indian Medical Service. We propose, as we have said already, to do all in our power to further the growth of an independent medical profession, and we propose also, as fully qualified candidates become available, and so far as considerations of efficiency and the legitimate claims of European servants of Government residing in the interior of the country will admit, to increase the number of superior medical appointments open to men recruited in India. But we are convinced, on the grounds urged in this despatch, that it is disastrous that the creation of an appointment of undoubted utility, whether permanent or temporary, for which at the moment no really qualified candidates are available in India outside the Indian Medical Service, should involve as at present the reduction of another Indian Medical Service appointment, usually a civil surgeoncy in a remote station. We propose, therefore, that, in lieu of the arrangements rendered necessary according to the orders at present in force, which we have found to be most detrimental, the case of each new appointment should be considered on its merits, and that, if we are convinced that in existing circumstances it can only be filled from the Indian Medical Service, and if we succeed in satisfying Your Lordship that this is the case, no reduction of an Indian Medical Service appointment should be made when the new appointment is created. We would apply the same rule to temporary appointments and deputations, but we would ask that we may be allowed to sanction temporary appointments and deputations of Indian Medical Service officers without corresponding reductions in the cadre, without reference to Your Lordship or, at least, without your previous sanction.

25. We would also ask Your Lordship to reconsider, in the light of the above remarks, and of those contained in paragraph 19 of this despatch, the decision given in Lord Morley's despatch no. 134 (Revenue), dated the 13th November 1908, rejecting our proposal that, when sanctioned appointments in the Bacteriological department are held by Indian Medical Service officers, they should be treated for the time being as cadre appointments of that service. We have no desire to reserve these special appointments for the Indian Medical Service, and we would welcome the opportunity of allotting them to natives of India if there were any who were fully qualified for them. The success of the department, however, and the benefits which its work can confer on the country, depend entirely on the class of men whom we can recruit. The man appointed to investigate the etiology of disease must not only have had a very complete general scientific training, but must possess powers of observation, initiation, industry and enthusiasm. So far we have not been able to find, among the

Indian assistants employed in the department or among candidates in this country for Government posts, this special aptitude in a degree sufficient to warrant their employment on an independent or semi-independent investigation. We could no doubt recruit men in England for the department on special terms. But to do so, would, as we have already indicated, almost certainly be more expensive and would undoubtedly be less convenient. While bacteriological appointments are actually held by Indian Medical Service officers, we think that it is only reasonable that they should be treated, for the time being, as cadre appointments, for the purpose of calculating the usual leave reserve for the Indian Medical Service. We trust, therefore, that Your Lordship will now be able to sanction the proposal made in our Finance Department despatch no. 211 of the 23rd July 1908.

26. We desire to assure Your Lordship that we have made the proposals contained in this despatch only after the most careful and protracted consideration. We are convinced that if the orders in Lord Morley's despatch of the 11th December 1908, restricting the Indian Medical Service civil cadre to its present strength, continue in force, and still more if any reduction of that cadre is insisted on, the attractiveness of the service will be greatly diminished, the efficiency of the medical and sanitary administration of the country will be gravely impaired, the substitution of inferior for superior men will retard, instead of accelerating, the spread of Western medicine in India, and a grave amount of discontent, which could not fail to affect recruitment, will be provoked among all the Indian services which are recruited in England. We would also reiterate what we stated in paragraph 4 of this despatch, that the appointments now held by officers of the Indian Medical Service are required strictly for the ordinary administrative duties of the country in respect of medical relief, which cannot suitably be performed by men otherwise recruited.

27. Before we conclude this despatch we must invite Your Lordship's attention to the memorial from Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, herewith forwarded, which we held over until we could include our observations on it in a discussion of the whole question. We fully concur with the view expressed by the Bombay Government that acceptance of the proposals contained in the memorial would result in the creation of a Government Medical Service wholly recruited in India, and that this would in no way further the growth of an independent medical profession. The memorial, which, we may observe, overlooks the fact that Indians are admitted to the Indian Medical Service, is based, we consider, on a misconception. It is in no way unreasonable that Government medical colleges and schools should, in the main, be officered by whole-time Government servants, especially when, as in the case of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, military assistant surgeons (Europeans and Eurasians) are trained in the college for service with the army. As we have already explained, we are willing that, subject to certain specified conditions, fully qualified Indians should be appointed to a certain proportion of the professorships in Government institutions. What, however, the independent medical profession ought to aim at chiefly is not to secure appointments in Government institutions, but, as is indicated by the Bombay Government, and as we have already suggested to the Government of Bengal, to establish their own medical colleges and schools affiliated to the University or to Government medical schools and competing in healthy rivalry with the Government institutions. In such institutions there would be ample scope for local talent.

28. The complaint made in the memorial regarding the combination of professorships at the Grant Medical College is adequately answered in the letter of the Bombay Government and in the analysis forwarded with that letter. Apart from the regular combination of major and minor chairs, which is an economical arrangement, such combinations lasted only for a comparatively brief period in each case, and the arrangements were made as a matter of administrative convenience. The complaint made in the memorial that the military head of the service claims a share in the control of the Grant Medical College and the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital seems to us particularly unreasonable. The control exercised by the Director of Public Instruction is an anomaly dating from a time when that officer was supposed to control every kind of education.

In our opinion the Director of Public Instruction should have nothing to do with medical institutions, and the military head of the service, namely, the Surgeon-General, should have sole control. We are unable to support the prayers made in the memorial with the exception of the last, which relates to civil assistant surgeons. The position of these officers and the possibility of assigning to them a larger share of superior appointments have been discussed elsewhere in this despatch.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,

MINTO.

O'MOORE CREAGH.

G. FLEETWOOD WILSON.

S. P. SINHA.

B. ROBERTSON.

J. L. JENKINS.

R. W. CARLYLE.

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON,

22nd November 1912.

Public.

No. 243.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

I have carefully considered in Council your predecessor's despatch in the Home Department, No. 21, dated 17th November 1910, regarding the unofficial medical profession in India, and the civil cadre of the Indian Medical Service.

2. I may say at once that after a full examination of the despatch and its enclosures I accept the view of your Government that the question of the steps to be taken to promote the growth of the unofficial medical profession must be treated as distinct from the question of limiting or reducing the civil cadre of the Indian Medical Service, and that I am in general agreement with your Government on both questions. For this reason, instead of following in detail your predecessor's examination of the recent discussions in which these two questions have been considered in relation to one another, I propose to state, without direct reference to the previous correspondence, the conclusions to which I have been led by my own examination of the question.

3. In the first place, I am much impressed with the military considerations involved. The efficiency of the Army in the event of mobilization requires that a War Reserve amounting to at least two-thirds of the civil cadre of the Indian Medical Service should be available at short notice, and no more economical

method of providing this War Reserve than the existing one has yet been discovered. There is also a large proportion of civil posts, including the highest administrative appointments, amounting to hardly less than one-third of the whole cadre, which it would be most unwise in time of stress to entrust to others than members of a trained and disciplined service. It is also, I believe, generally admitted that the attractiveness of the Indian Medical Service to young doctors is largely dependent on the number and character of the civil posts, and to diminish this number materially or to withdraw even a comparatively small proportion of the higher posts hitherto included in the cadre could not fail to have an unfavourable effect upon recruitment, and consequently upon the efficiency of the whole service, both on the civil and on the military side. Furthermore, in the interests of the western system of medicine generally including those of the unofficial medical practitioners themselves, it is desirable, at least, for the present, to maintain a system by which in every part of the country demonstrations of its practical value will be continuously afforded by medical officers of undoubtedly good qualifications. Moreover, it is impossible to disregard the special needs of European officers and their families. I am thus unable, under existing conditions, to contemplate any substantial reduction of the service.

4. I have read with interest and satisfaction that portion of Lord Minto's despatch (paragraphs 6—8) in which he indicated a variety of methods by which Government can assist, and in some cases are already assisting, the development of the unofficial medical profession. Perhaps the chief of these is the making provision for the registration of medical practitioners qualified to practice according to the western methods. The Government of Bombay have taken the first step in this direction by passing a Registration Act, and I trust that, before long, experience of its working may justify the introduction of similar legislation for other provinces. I may here observe that in my opinion the value of such legislation will to a great extent depend on the maintenance of some fixed minimum standard of attainment for all medical men.

5. I observe, however, that while your Government have come to the conclusion in which I agree, that the constitution of the Indian Medical Service must remain for the present at least substantially unchanged, you, at the same time, indicate certain directions in which it may be possible and desirable to continue the policy of increasing, so far as is permitted by considerations of efficiency, and the reasonable claims of European servants of Government residing in the interior of the country, the number of superior medical appointments open to men recruited in India. I welcome, as did my predecessor, every opportunity of taking a step, however small, in furtherance of this policy. Your despatch mentions that some more professorial appointments might be filled by local candidates provided they are fully qualified, and that it is possible that a few more civil surgeoncies may, without objection, from time to time, be handed over to Civil Assistant-Surgeons. In this connection it is to be remembered that a Royal Commission on the Public Services has been appointed, and that it would be undesirable to make any large change of the kind until the Commission has reported; in the meantime, proposals affecting individual appointments can of course be considered on their merits.

6. I also accept the view of Lord Minto's Government that there is ordinarily no advantage in recruiting a medical man from the United Kingdom, otherwise than through the Indian Medical Service. But I am not prepared to say that this course should never be adopted. Circumstances have arisen in the past in which there was immediate need for men of special experience who were not available in India either from the Indian Medical Service or otherwise, and I know of no reason to suppose that a case of the kind will never occur again. Such a case must be dealt with on its merits, and if a man has to be recruited specially from the United Kingdom for a particular post a special contract should be made with him, the terms of which in each case will require the closest scrutiny.

7. The present appears to me to be a suitable opportunity for considering the case of the Military Assistant-Surgeons employed as Civil Surgeons. It is necessary to have a reserve of Military Assistant-Surgeons; and, as with the Indian Medical Service, it is convenient and economical to employ this reserve in civil duties. Their professional efficiency is also advanced by this means. These

men, however, are not recruited with reference to any qualifications for the important duties of a Civil Surgeon, and they are, as a rule, unsuitable for the work. It may therefore be desirable that as far as possible civil surgeoncies not reserved for the Indian Medical Service should be given to Civil Assistant-Surgeons. I leave it to your Government to consider whether effect can usefully be given to this suggestion.

8. I pass now to the request of Lord Minto's Government that the existing orders under which there can be no further increase in the civil cadre of the Indian Medical Service may be withdrawn, that in future the case of each new appointment may be considered on its merits, and that if I am satisfied that in existing circumstances it can only be filled from the Indian Medical Service no reduction of another Indian Medical Service appointment may be made when the new appointment is created. The orders in question were based on the belief that the development of the unofficial medical profession would be aided by leaving as many Government appointments as possible to private practitioners whether recruited in India or in England. As I have already said I am persuaded that this view is not supported by the recent investigations. But I still consider that the Indian Medical Service should be restricted to the military needs of the country, and this for two reasons, first, the necessity for economy, and secondly, the desirability of increasing, as far as may be, the number of important posts held by Indians. Whether any important step can be taken towards attaining this latter object is a question with which it will be easier to deal effectively after the Public Service Commission has issued its report. In the meantime it does not appear to me necessary to maintain an order which has served its purpose in causing a searching investigation to be made into the important subjects dealt with in this despatch, and which at the same time has, as you point out, caused some serious administrative inconvenience. I am therefore prepared to consider the case of each new appointment on its merits in accordance with your views, but it must be understood that any proposal for an increase in the civil posts included in the cadre of the Indian Medical Service will, in future, be subjected to the closest scrutiny.

9. I have also decided, on consideration of paragraph 25 of your despatch, to accept the proposal that when sanctioned appointments in the Bacteriological Department are held by Indian Medical Service officers they should be treated for the time being as cadre appointments of that Service.

10. Your Excellency's Government will understand that the conclusions now stated must be regarded as provisional, and that it is possible that the enquiries to be conducted by the new Public Service Commission may necessitate a re-examination of the whole question.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

CREWE.

No. 2 OF 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL.

To

THE MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUESS OF CREWE, K.G.,

*His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.**Delhi, the 5th March 1914.*

MY LORD MARQUESS,

WE have the honour to refer to Your Lordship's Public despatch no. 243, dated the 22nd November 1912, regarding the unofficial medical profession in India and the civil cadre of the Indian Medical Service. We are glad to learn that Your Lordship has accepted the view of Lord Minto's Government that the question of the steps to be taken to promote the growth of the unofficial medical profession must be treated as distinct from that of limiting or reducing the civil cadre of the Indian Medical Service. Our predecessors' despatch of the 17th November 1910 suggested a variety of methods by which Government could assist or, in some cases, was already assisting, the development of the unofficial medical profession in India, and we indicate briefly the subsequent developments of some of the questions then raised :—

- (i) The questions of the registration of medical practitioners, of the growth of unofficial medical institutions and of penalising bogus medical degrees have been considered further, and we forward for Your Lordship's information a copy of our Home Secretary's letter of the 23rd May 1913, which has been addressed to local Governments and Administrations on the subject. We feel no doubt that reforms on the lines indicated will commend themselves to all those who have the interests of medical education in India at heart, and we trust that before long something effectual will be done in the direction indicated.
- (ii) In February 1911 we consulted selected local Governments with regard to the suggestion to employ passed students of medical colleges, whether they enter Government service or not, as house physicians and house surgeons in Government hospitals, a plan which had commended itself to the Government of Bengal, but in view of the generally unfavourable replies received we decided not to proceed further with this specific proposal.
- (iii) The suggestion to associate selected private practitioners with the staff of Government hospitals has been received favourably by the majority of local Governments.
- (iv) The question referred to at the end of paragraph 6 of the despatch of the 17th November 1910, has been disposed of by the issue of the resolution on the subject of gratuitous medical assistance in charitable hospitals and dispensaries, which Your Lordship had approved in your Public despatch no. 252, dated the 6th December 1912.

2. Your Lordship has left it to our discretion to decide whether effect can usefully be given to the suggestion that, as far as possible, civil surgeoncies not

reserved for the Indian Medical Service should be given to civil assistant surgeons instead of to military assistant surgeons. This matter has received our careful consideration, but we are strongly averse from any reduction in the number of civil surgeoncies held by military assistant surgeons or of any redistribution of the proportion of posts held by this class of officer. There are altogether 712 military assistant surgeons in the cadre, of whom 164 are serving under local Governments, but the total number of civil surgeoncies reserved for them is only 51. The question of reducing the proportions of independent to subordinate posts held by military assistant surgeons, by the substitution of civil assistant surgeons in the independent appointments, was considered in 1903, when it was decided that no change was necessary, as it was feared that such a proposal might tend to discourage military assistant surgeons of the best type from becoming candidates for civil employment, and of seriously affecting recruitment for the Service. To that opinion we still hold. All military assistant surgeons in civil employ are liable to recall for active service, and they constitute an important part of the war reserve. Since they already fall short of the number required for complete mobilization, any reduction in their number would, in our opinion, be a grave mistake. Some of them possess exceptional qualifications, and the majority make up in administrative capacity what they may lack in professional ability, and given equal medical attainments, the military assistant surgeon frequently makes a better civil surgeon than a civil assistant surgeon. We have under consideration proposals made by our Director-General of the Indian Medical Service to provide facilities for the better medical education of military assistant surgeons, and when effect is given to these recommendations the professional qualifications of these officers should be greatly improved.

3. There are several proposals pending before us for an increase of the civil cadre of the Indian Medical Service, which we shall hereafter submit separately for Your Lordship's orders. In all these cases we hope that we will be able to show that, looking to the work to be done, the services of Indian Medical Service officers are indispensable. In view of the growing medical needs of the country which necessitate the employment of a larger staff of medical officers, some expansion of the Indian Medical Service is inevitable, and such expansion should not, in our opinion, be regarded from a different standpoint from the enlargement of any other cadre in response to the development of the work to be performed.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD MARQUESS,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servants,

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

O'MOORE CREAGH.

R. W. CARLYLE.

HARCOURT BUTLER.

S. A. IMAM.

R. H. CRADDOCK.

W. H. CLARK.

W. S. MEYER.

No. 305—312, dated Simla, the 23rd May 1913.

From—The HON'BLE MR. H. WHEELER, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Medical),

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

- „ Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Medical Department.
- „ Revenue Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.
- „ Secretary to the Government of Burma, Medical Department.
- „ Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Municipal (Medical) Department.
- „ Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
- „ Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
- „ Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

I am directed to invite the attention of The Governor in Council
the Lieutenant-Governor in Council
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to the ques-
 your attention

tion of legislating in order to penalise the use of bogus medical degrees. The Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a growing opinion in this country in favour of the stricter supervision of persons who practise Western methods of medicine. Evidence of this opinion is to be found in the general acceptance accorded in Bombay to the Medical Registration Act which became law in that Presidency last year, and in the initiation of legislation on similar lines by the Government of Bengal. Both these provincial measures proceed on the principle of conferring privileges upon qualified persons rather than of inflicting penalties on the unqualified. They create representative Medical Councils which will maintain a register of all medical practitioners and of their qualifications; and they restrict the exercise of certain definite functions to those practitioners whom the Medical Council has registered. The Governor General in Council, however, considers that it is now possible to take a step further, and to proceed by means of a general Act to prohibit all institutions not affiliated to any University nor recognised by Government, from granting any medical degrees and titles which bear a colourable resemblance to registrable qualifications and further to prohibit individual practitioners from advertising that they hold such degrees.

2. It is as much in the interest of the independent private practitioner as in that of officers of the Indian Medical Service and of the subordinate medical departments that the field of private practice should not be overrun with untrained or half-trained men, whose titles may convey to the ignorant that they hold degrees or qualifications to which their actual attainments give them no claim whatever. The mischief caused by the unscrupulous assumption of medical degrees by men who had no right to them was observed as long ago as 1832, but it did not assume serious dimensions for another twenty-five years. The same aspect of the general question was again brought to notice by the Government of Bengal in 1908: but the fact that the evil was of comparatively recent development and practically confined to a single city, disposed the Government of India to a policy of caution. They approved the principle of a provincial Medical Registration Act, but while recognizing the evil of bogus degrees they suggested to the local Government that an opportunity of reform should be first afforded to those medical institutions whose privileges would be threatened by the further legislation which the Government of Bengal had in view; and of combining their forces into one improved college which might receive Government recognition. Unfortunately the experience of the past few years has shown that no such spontaneous reform can be expected, and the Government of India feel no longer any hesitation in proposing to undertake general legislation.

3. In putting their suggestions for legislation before local Governments, the Government of India think it well to remove certain possible misapprehensions. In the first place they have no desire to discourage the growth of independent medical institutions. They would rather wish to see such institutions extended; for, in Calcutta and probably elsewhere, the existing Government Medical

Colleges are unable to meet the demands for instruction. Private institutions should provide valuable opportunities for professional and clinical work to private practitioners, which cannot fail to raise the standard and promote the development of an independent medical profession; and provided that a minimum standard of efficiency in equipment and training is insisted upon, the Government of India desire that every possible encouragement may be given to them.

4. In the second place the Government of India have no intention of legislating to prevent 'Ayurvedic' Colleges and similar institutions from conferring degrees, nor to penalise *Kavirajs*, *Hakims*, *Vaids* and such practitioners in the exercise of their profession. On the other hand, they consider that the public is clearly entitled to be protected against a practitioner who professes to treat his patients according to the European system of medicine under cover of spurious qualifications, whether conferred by one of the correspondence colleges of America, or by proprietary institutions such as exist in Calcutta or Dacca.

5. The Government of India have considered carefully whether the evil of bogus medical degrees should not be checked rather by provincial than by imperial legislation. They find, however, that private medical institutions in Calcutta are attended by pupils from almost every part of India, and particularly by students whose general educational attainments are inferior to those required for admission to the Government medical colleges of their own provinces, and that students from these institutions return to their homes and there compete with the better equipped candidates who have gone through a recognised course under qualified teachers. In these circumstances the Government of India think that if the evil is to be effectually combated, legislation in the Imperial Council is preferable.

6. The legislation which the Government of India have in view would penalise the conferment of any medical diploma or degree by any unrecognised institution and would permit persons who use such degrees or diplomas or notify that they possess them, to be prosecuted. If legislation were directed only against institutions which confer degrees without proper authority, the mischief caused by the use of bogus degrees issued by institutions outside India would remain untouched; and inasmuch as the object of penalising individuals who assume degrees to which they have no claim or which have been conferred by unrecognised institutions is not to penalise professional inefficiency, but to prevent fraud the Government of India think that the further remedy is justified.

7. Accordingly the Government of India propose that legislation be undertaken.—

(1) to prohibit—

- (a) unauthorised persons or bodies from granting any degrees or diplomas or licenses, or colourable imitations thereof, to practise the Western methods of medicine, which are recognised by the Indian Universities and the General Council of Medical Education and Registration in Great Britain; and
- (b) the issue by any person of any such degrees, diplomas or licenses or colourable imitations of such documents; and

(2) to penalise—

- (a) the granting or issue of such degrees, diplomas or licenses; and
- (b) the use of such degrees, diplomas or licenses by medical practitioners.

8. If the principle of this legislation is agreed to the Government of India would ask

the Government of Madras
the Lieutenant-Governor in Council
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor
you

 to consider further whether a bill to effect the registration of medical practitioners should not also be introduced in

Madras
the United Provinces,
etc.

 with the object of providing that the control of the registration

of degrees in each province may be placed in the hands of a Medical Council (such as has already come into existence in Bombay) which will declare what degrees, licenses, and diplomas are registrable and will take disciplinary action against medical practitioners convicted of crime or of misconduct.

9. The Government of India anticipate indeed that before long it may be desirable that the work of these provincial Medical Councils should be co-ordinated by one supreme body, more particularly if the Councils, in addition to performing their ordinary functions under the Registration Act of the province, are given power to confer recognition upon those medical schools and colleges whose training, staff, syllabuses and equipment merit it or to establish, subject to their general supervision, a College of Physicians and Surgeons as at Bombay, on the lines of those in the United Kingdom, to appoint examiners and grant diplomas such as the M.R.C.S. or the L.R.C.P. for persons whose means do not permit them to proceed to the University degree in medicine.

10. The Government of India have now indicated the scope of the legislation which they contemplate, and the directions to which, as at present advised, they are disposed to look for a further development of medical policy. They feel little doubt that reforms on such lines will commend themselves to all those who have the interests of medical education in India at heart, but they would be glad to be

favoured with any criticisms which

the Governor in Council
the Lieutenant-Governor in Council
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor

may wish

you to offer, after consulting associations or persons whose opinions are of value with particular regard to the scope or aims of the proposed bill. I am to request that if possible a reply may be sent to this letter by the 15th October next.

POLICE.

The 31st July, 1914.

No. 719.—Mr F. A. R. Sempkins, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces, is placed on special duty under the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, with effect from the 12th July 1914, and until further orders.

No. 725.—Mr. G. V. Stanbury, an Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Madras Presidency, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of Police in Coorg, during the absence on combined leave of Mr. C. A. Lidbury.

No. 730.—The services of Captain E. L. Croslegh, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, for employment as Commandant in the Assam Military Police, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

No. 732.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 of the Chief Commissioners Powers Act, (XXXII of 1867), and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Home Department, no. 103, dated the 3rd March 1868 and no. 349, dated the 7th June 1869, which are hereby rescinded, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces all the powers conferred on a Local Government by the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861).

PUBLIC.

The 30th July, 1914.

No. 1278.—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following amendments shall be made in the "Description of Civil Uniform" published with the Home Department notification no. 445, dated the 17th April 1914 :—

(1) Under the head "Undress—(morning)"—

(a) Delete the words "and gilt swan-necked spurs" against "Overalls", and add the word "and" before "straps."

(b) After the entry "Sword" add "Sword Knot—Round gold cord strap with bullion tassel".

(2) *Delete* the last sentence in the footnote under " Hot Weather Uniform ".

(3) *Add* the following after the description of " Hot Weather Uniform " :—

" Hot Weather Evening Dress Uniform.

Mess Jacket.—White drill, roll collar, sleeves plain with pointed cuffs, 5 inches high at point and 2½ inches behind. Shoulder cords and small gilt buttons on cuffs as prescribed for Hot Weather Uniform.

Waistcoat.—White Marcella as for Mess Dress. A plain dark-blue *kamarband* may be worn if preferred.

Overalls.—White drill with black leather foot straps. White drill trousers may be worn if preferred. If overalls are worn plain military boots (patent leather) must be worn.

Tie.—Black silk.

Note.—The possession of this uniform is optional, and it may be worn in substitution for the Mess Dress during such periods as the local Government may prescribe."

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th July, 1914.

No. 1706-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Siegmund Haas as Acting Vice-Consul for Austria-Hungary at Aden.

The 28th July, 1914.

No. 1717-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. E. Adams as Acting Consul for Belgium at Aden, during the absence of Mr. E. S. Murray.

The 29th July, 1914.

No. 1676-Est.-A.—Captain E. W. C. Noel, of the Political Department, is posted as Second Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 25th June, 1914.

No. 1689-Est.-A.—Captain C. W. Prescott, of the Political Department, is posted, on return from leave, as Assistant Commissioner, Kohat, with effect from the 8th July, 1914.

No. 1690-Est.-A.—Captain W. A. Garstin, of the Political Department, is posted as City Magistrate, Peshawar, with effect from the 14th July, 1914.

The 30th July, 1914.

No. 1720-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. John Hogg as Acting Consul for Belgium at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. W. Macdonald.

No. 1706-Est. A.—Mr. S. W. Laden La, an officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police in Bengal, is placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 19th June, 1914, and until further orders.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 28th July, 1914.

No 964-F. E.—Mr. E. M. Cook, I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, has been granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 28th July 1914 and, in continuation, furlough for 1 year. His services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the 28th October 1914.

Mr. E. Bardou, I.C.S., has been appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, with effect from the 28th July 1914 and until further orders.

The 29th July, 1914.

No. 970-F. E.—Mr. G. C. Ghosh, temporary Chief Superintendent, Class II, attached to the office of the Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 10th July 1914.

The 30th July, 1914.

No. 977-F. E.—Mr. N. Sethurama Ayyar, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Madras, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 19th July 1914 and until further orders.

The 31st July, 1914.

No. 979-F. E.—Mr. V. K. Menon has been confirmed in class III of Superintendents in the Government of India Finance Department Secretariat with effect from the 8th June 1914.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE
PUBLIC DEBT.*The 31st July, 1914.*

No. 717-A.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7, sub-section (1), of the Indian Securities Act, 1886 (XIII of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the sub-section shall apply to the office of the Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Central Provinces.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 31st July, 1914.

No. 772-F.—79-8—Mr. E. W. Carroll, who has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Indian Forest Department, is appointed to be Assistant Conservator of Forests, with effect from the 20th December 1913 and is posted to Burma.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

Simla, the 31st July, 1914.

No. 314.—Maulvi Zafar Hasan is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, with effect from the date on which his temporary appointment, sanctioned in the Education Department Notification no. 282, dated the 26th June 1913, expired. He is temporarily attached to the office of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 29th July, 1914.

No. 362.—The Bishop's Commissary in Charge of the Diocese of Calcutta has granted leave to Mr. H. G. Pearson, Registrar of the Diocese, with effect from the 2nd July 1914.

No. 363.—The Bishop's Commissary in Charge of the Diocese of Calcutta has appointed Mr. John W. Langford James, Bar.-at-Law, to officiate as Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr. Pearson or until further orders.

The 31st July, 1914.

No. 365.—The Reverend Nathaniel John Poyntz, M.A., has been appointed to be a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

L C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 31st July 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 680.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Hodgson, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 681.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Henry Hercules Cobbe, D.S.O., 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse),—27th July 1914.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Ernest Samuel Vicary, 16th Cavalry,—20th April 1914.

Eric Carmichael Brown, 6th Gurkha Rifles

Cecil Hamilton Clibborn, 92nd Punjabis

} ,—27th July 1914.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 682.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

(Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Thomas Arthur Granger, M.B.	}	—28th July 1914.
Harold John Kinnahan Bamfield		
John Wemyss Grant, M.B.		
Arthur Henry Moorhead, M.B.		
William Davey Hayward, M.B.		
William Elmsley Scott-Moncrieff, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.	}	—29th July 1914.
Samuel Evans, M.B.		
Arthur Gwyther, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.		
John Archibald Hamilton, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.		
James Haldane McDonald, M.B.		

Captains to be Majors.

William Charles Ross, M.B.	}	—26th July 1914.
Herbert Halliday, M.B.		
Alfred John Vernon Betts, M.B.		
Frederick Ernest Wilson, M.B.		
Behramji Barjorji Paymaster		
Henry Ross, M.B.	}	—31st July 1914.
John Forrest, M.B.		
Leonard Hirsch		
Daniel Stanislaus Aloysius O'Keeffe, M.B.		
Harold Holkar Broome, M.B., F.R.C.S.		
Frederick Norman White, M.D.		
Davis Heron, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.		
Henry Crewe Keates, M.D.		
Leethem Reynolds, M.B.		
Richard Arthur Needham, M.B.		
James Kirkwood, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.		

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

General List.

No. 683.—Staff-Serjeant Thomas Pegg to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor Frederick Charles Bowles, appointed Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, and *seconded* ; with effect from the 28th June 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 684.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred, on retirement, on the undermentioned Indian officers, with effect from the dates specified :—

- Subadar-Major Nur Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, 61st King George's Own Pioneers,—19th April 1913.
- Subadar-Major Nathu Sing Sunar, *Sardar Bahadur*, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles,—1st July 1914.
- Subadar-Major Bisesar Tewari, *Sardar Bahadur*, I.O.M., 1st Brahmans,—4th July 1914.
- Subadar-Major Hazura Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, 90th Punjabis,—9th July 1914.

No. 685.—The following promotions are made :—

22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Ressaidar Azam Ali to be Risaldar, Jemadar Sirdar Autar Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhuman Khan, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st July 1914.

28th Mountain Battery.

Subadar Nur Alam, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Nawab Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, I.O.M., transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1914.

14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Subadar Lal Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Anokh Singh to be Subadar and Quartermaster Havildar Prem Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhagwan Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, I.O.M., transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 4th July 1914.

15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Subadar Naurang Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Phuman Singh, I.O.M., to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Indar Singh to be Jemadar; *vice* Sapuran Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1914.

27th Punjabis.

Jemadar Arjun Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Jhanda Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Chanda Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 28th July 1914.

29th Punjabis.

Jemadar Sher Baz to be Subadar and Havildar Wahab Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Pahlwan Khan, deceased; with effect from the 20th June 1914.

72nd Punjabis.

Colour-Havildar Muhammad Aslam Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Latif Khan, promoted; with effect from the 1st July 1914.

82nd Punjabis.

Havildar Khyali Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Nanak, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1914.

119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).

Havildar Pahlad Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Phul Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th May 1914.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.

Jemadar Pyar to be Subadar, *vice* Jagat Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st June 1914.

1st Battalion, and King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Jemadar Narbir Gurung to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Guman Sing Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Damar Sing Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st June 1914.

1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Haridhoj Khattri to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Bakht Bahadur Adhikari to be Jemadar, *vice* Ranjit Khandka, deceased; with effect from the 18th June 1914.

SPECIAL.

No. 686.—With reference to paragraph 305, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the undermentioned officer having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the date specified :—

Major Hopton Osbert Warren-Codrington, Cantonment Magistrates' Department,—
25th July 1914.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 687.—Captain Herbert Augustus Hill, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, has been transferred by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to the Temporary Half Pay List, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 1st August 1914.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 688.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Elmsley Scott-Moncrieff, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 29th July 1914.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Army.

No. 689.—Commissary and Honorary Captain Willie Cresswell Link has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 3rd August 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORGANISATION.

No. 690.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation, with effect from the 1st August 1914, of a Scottish (Kilted) Battalion of Volunteers in Calcutta, to be designated the "Calcutta Scottish Volunteers".

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Punjab Light Horse.

No. 691.—Sidney D'Aguilar Crookshank, C.I.B., M.V.O., (Major, Royal Engineers) to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 9th April 1914.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 692.—Captain Stewart Louis Waller Ross resigns his commission. Dated the 19th June 1914.

Lieutenant Walter Lancelot Travers to be Captain, *vice* J. L. Durant, deceased. Dated the 18th May 1914.

Arthur Molly Ansell to be Captain, *vice* S. L. W. Ross, resigned. Dated the 19th June 1914.

Godfrey Ernest Luard to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st June 1914.

George Wrangham-Hardy to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st June 1914.

Aeneas Francon Williams to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st June 1914.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 693.—Captain James Patch (Supernumerary List), resigns his commission. Dated the 12th May 1914.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 694.—Second Lieutenant John James Anderson to be Lieutenant, *vice* B. H. Heald, promoted. Dated the 1st May 1914.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Bainbridge Gibson to be Lieutenant, *vice* B. Stephenson, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st May 1914.

Frank Coutts Hendry to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* J. J. Anderson, promoted. Dated the 1st May 1914.

Philip Christopher Fogarty to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* T. B. Gibson, promoted. Dated the 1st May 1914.

Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles.

No. 695.—Lieutenant Frederick William Stranack to be Captain, *vice* J. Shaw, retired. Dated the 1st April 1914.

1st Battalion, The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 696.—Captain Francis Isaac Walters resigns his commission, and is granted, on retirement, the honorary rank of Major, with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 10th June 1914.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 697.—Captain (Honorary Major) George Hamilton Maflin, I.S.O., V.D., resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 17th June 1914.

Archibald Edward Boyd to be Captain, *vice* G. H. Maflin, I.S.O., V.D., resigned. Dated the 20th June 1914.

Calcutta Scottish Volunteers.

No. 698.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Thomas William Richardson to be Commandant, with the rank of Major. Dated the 1st August 1914.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 699.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer :—

Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers.

Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster George Bickley.

CANTONMENTS.

TAXATION.

No. 700.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel so much of Notification of the Government of India in the Army Department, No. 922, dated 20th September 1912, as relates to section 172 of the Cantonment Code, 1912.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 31st July 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 15th and 28th July 1914 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	REMARKS.
Indian Medical Service.	Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Malcolm Moore, M.D.	23rd July 1914.	Quetta.	Was Medical Officer, 100th Hazara Pioneers.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 31st July, 1914.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 67.—Sub-Lieutenant C. C. Footner, Royal Indian Marine, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Royal Indian Marine ; with effect from the 21st June 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th July, 1914.

No. 189.—Mr. F. J. Harvey, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Section, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Central Section, in addition to his own duties during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. W. Roberts, with effect from the 23rd June 1914.

No. 190.—Mr. W. J. Littlewood, District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th August 1914.

No. 191.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 153, dated the 9th June 1914, Mr. F. R. Hawkes, District Traffic Superintendent, is re-transferred from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to the North Western Railway, with effect from the 8th August 1914.

No. 192.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890) and in continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department, No. 28, dated the 16th January 1913, the Administration of the Rohilkund and Kumaun Railway, shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the Schedule hereto annexed the additional tax specified in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local authority.	Tax.
1	2
Lakhimpur Municipality	House tax.

The 30th July, 1914.

No. 193.—Mr. H. J. Charlton, Chief Carriage and Wagon Draughtsman, North Western Railway, holding the rank of Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, officiated as a District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent on that Railway in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways during the absence of Mr. E. H. Keelan, Officiating District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, on one month and two days' privilege leave, from the 29th April 1914.

No. 194.—Mr. C. B. Barrie, Executive Engineer, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief with the officiating rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, from the 20th August 1914, and until further orders, *vice* Mr. F. J. Harvey, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, granted leave.


The 31st July, 1914.

No. 195.—Mr. W. O. Chalk, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, and Messrs. A. C. Robertson and A. K. Homan, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendents, Eastern Bengal Railway, are permanently promoted to class II, grade 5, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 8th June 1914.

No. 196.—The following promotions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, State Railways, are ordered :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Harvey, F. J. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	9th June 1914.
Allum, F. W. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, officiating.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Ditto.
Wilkinson, Major C W., R. E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	18th June 1914.
Stapleton, B. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, officiating.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Ditto.
Woodside, J. ...	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, officiating.	25th June 1914.
Pratt, C. ...	Chief Engineer, 2nd class	Chief Engineer, 1st class, temporary.	14th July 1914.
Woodside, J. ...	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, officiating.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Ditto.
Hanby, W. A. E. ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary.	Ditto.
Muter, Major R. S., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Ditto.
Young, J. A. F. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, officiating.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Ditto.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

 Continuation Sheet of Part I to
the Gazette of India, dated 1st August
1914.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

NOTIFICATION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 6th July, 1914.

No. 1310-X.V.-336.—The agreement hereinafter set forth entered into by the Society known as the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in accordance with the provisions of Part VII of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894) is hereby published for general information.

By order, etc.,

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

Agreement.

AN AGREEMENT entered into on the third day of July of the year 1914, between the Secretary of State for India in Council hereafter called "the Secretary of State" on the one part and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church a Society registered under the Society's Registration Act XXI of 1860 on the other part.

Whereas the aforesaid Board of Foreign Missions has made an application to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh to acquire for the purpose of the said Society under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, Act I of 1894, plots of lands numbered in the village survey 3218 to 3225 and 3228 to 3238 situate at Mohallas Gauhar-pura and Babauzai, City Shahjahanpur, Mahal Bangar amounting in all to 2.36 acres. And whereas the aforesaid Local Government is satisfied that the said Society is a Company within the meaning of Section III of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act of 1894. And whereas the aforesaid Local Government after making and holding such enquiry as is required and prescribed by law is satisfied that the acquisition of the aforesaid land desired by the said Society is needed for the construction of some work and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public.

And Whereas under Section 41 of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act of 1894 the Society is required to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council regarding the matters specified in the aforesaid section.

It is hereby agreed and declared as follows :—

- (1) That the aforesaid Society will pay to the Local Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh or to such person or persons whom the Local Government may appoint on its behalf, all such sum or sums of money as shall be awarded under the provisions of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act of 1894 as compensation to any person or persons who may be found on enquiry held under the provision of the said Act to be interested in the land hereinbefore mentioned as required by the said Society.
- (2) That the said Society will defray and pay to the Local Government from its funds all such other charges as may be incidental to the acquisition of the aforesaid land under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894.
- (3) That upon the said Society having made the payment mentioned in paragraphs numbers 1 and 2 of this agreement, the Local Government, will forthwith, in consideration of the payment of the compensation money and cost of acquisition aforesaid convey and grant the said Society all those aforesaid plots of land containing by village survey 2.36 acres situate at Mohallas Gauhar-pura and Babauzai, City Shahjahanpur, Mahal Bangar free from all incumbrances and occupancy rights and together with all rights assessments and appurtenances thereto in fact or by reputation belonging or now or heretofore enjoyed therewith to hold the said plots of land unto and to the use of the said Society.
- (4) That the said Society will perpetually hold and enjoy the aforesaid land and premises and use the said land and premises for the purposes hereby agreed upon.
- (5) That the aforesaid Society will use the aforesaid plots of land for the purpose of a playground for the Mission High School, Shahjahanpur.

- (6) That the said Society will immediately on being put in proprietary possession of the land clear the whole site and begin the work as may appear necessary to carry out the aforesaid purpose for which the land is required and complete the same within one year from the date of these presents.
- (7) That the said Society will allow the public to have the full right and liberty to utilize the aforesaid playground and other accessories and appurtenances that shall be attached thereto by having their sons and wards admitted as students and scholars of the aforesaid institution according to its rules and regulations and subject to the payment of such fees and the observance of such rules and regulations on the part of the students and scholars and their guardians as are or shall be for the time being fixed or framed by the said Society or such person or persons as the said Society shall appoint on their behalf or by any higher authority to whom the said Society is or may be by law subject. In witness whereof the parties have hereto set their hands the day and year first above written.

Witnesses.

(Sd.) L. S. WRIGHT.

(Sd.) PREM SINGH.

Witnesses.

1. (Sd.) B. H. BOURDILLON.

2. (Sd.) A. FRANCIS.

(Sd.) H. H. WEAK,

*for The Board of Foreign Missions
of the Methodist Episcopal Church.*

(Sd.) R. OAKDEN, I.C.S.,

Collector, Shahjahanpur.

1-5-1914.

(Sd.) H. M. SMITH,

*Judicial Secretary to Government,
United Provinces.*

Schedule of fields acquired for a Playground for the Mission High School, Shahjahanpur.

Name of the Mauza.	Name of the Mahal.	Name of the Pergana.	Name of the Mohalla.	Area in acres.	BOUNDARIES.				Numbers of the field.	REMARKS.
					North.	East.	West.	South.		
Shahjahanpur City.	Bangar	Shahjahanpur	Babauzai and Gauharpura.	4.36	Pathway and Abadi.	Pathway	Abadi and cultivated land.	Cultivated land and Abadi.	3219 3220 3221 3222 3223 3224 3225 3226 3227 3228 3229 3230 3231 3232 3233 3234 3235 3236 3237 3238	The land contains no grave or mosque or temple, etc.

H. M. SMITH,

Judicial Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

H. H. WEAKE,
Manager.